INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

VOL. XVIII NO. 62.— BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GREAT MARCH FOR LIBERTY BEGINS.

Mahatma Starts With His Chosen Band Of 78.

RUMOURS OF IMPENDING ARREST BELIED.

Ashram Besieged By Eager Crowds:

SOUL-STIRRING SCENES ON BIDDING FAREWELL.

1,000 WOMEN PARTICIPATE IN HUGE PROCESSION.

Punctually to a minute Mahatma Gandhi started from his Ashram at 6-30 a.m. on the historic march for achieving freedom for India by non-violent means. After a brief and hurried inspection of his "army" and hearty genial smile to all those assembled at the Ashram, the Mahatma led his "soldiers of freedom" who marched in brisk quick paces followed by a huge crowd. On the way the party was showered with rose petals and flowers and ladies in true Indian fashion offered the auspicious cocoanuts to the Mahatma and his "warriors".

After leaving Ahmedabad the party made their first halt at Aslali at 10 in the morning being greeted all along the route with cries of "Vaude Mataram" and "Long Live The Mahatma".

Reports from all over the country show that the Satyagraha Day was celebrated quietly in truly non-violent way with practically no ugly developments.

Bombay which began the day well with processions and flag salutation at Congress House in the morning had some bitter experience at the hands of some of the over-zealous "guardians of Law and Order" who assaulted a crowd of school-boys and demonstrators who received severe injuries.

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

Mahatma Gandhi's March commenced at 6'30 this morning. As arranged he with 79 volunteers left the Ashram punctually at 6|30, their destination being the village of Dandi on the sea coast near Jalalpur, where Gandhi intends to break the law regarding the manufacture of salt.—A. P.

From Our Special Representative.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 12.

True to his declaration punctually at the stroke of half past six, just a little while before daybreak, Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by a band of 78 trusted and disciplined soldiers, commenced his historic march on a campaign of Civil Disobedience. The scenes that preceded accompanied and followed this great national event were so enthusiastic magnificent and soul-stirring that indeed they beggar description. Never was the wave of patriotism so powerful in the hearts of mankind, at it was on this great occasion whic his bound to go down to the chapters of the history of India's national freedom as a great beginning of a Great Movement. The persistent rumours that Gandhiji was likely to be arrested in the night and curiosity and the anxiety they had given rise to had attracted thousands of people in the vicinity of the Satyagraha Ashram as early as midnight.

Streams of men and women, old and young, continuously flowed to the Ashram to have the 'darshan' of Mahatmaji and witness the great national march. At about three in the morning the rush of the people became so great that the gates of the Ashram had to be guarded against an onrush of people inside the Ashram where Mahatma was resting. The main gate remained closed to the outside people till Mahatmaji and his regiment of national soldiers came ort. A number of enterprising people forded the river on the other side of the Ashram, and although the outer gate was closed there was a large crowd of people present inside the Ashram premises at four when morning prayers were offered. For those who had gathered outside, the prayer was conducted by Mr. D. B. Kalelkar, Principal of the Vidyapith. At five, a large crowd numbering no less than ten thousand had completely besieged the Ashram.

A VAST SEA OF KHADDAR CAPS.

Almost every second the crowd was growing, both in expanse and density. Men and women old, and young, boys and girls, all were vying with one another in enthusiastic demonstrations. It was indeed a vast sea of white Khaddar caps stretched along a considerable distance. The energy and enthusiasm of young blood had gone beyond all bounds. At least a thousand women took part in the procession and blessed the "warriors" in the great task they were embarking upon. It took all the energy and skill of the Ashram volunteers in arranging the huge crowds of people in a methodical fashion. But for the sublime influence of that great man which was pervading every heart, the huge concourse of humanity that had assembled on the banks of the Sabarmati would have certainly gone beyond all control. But on this great occasion the very atmosphere over the hallowed area was impregnated with Gandhi spirit. A word of discipline from an Ashram volunteer was enough to establish order in the midst of the surging clouds. By six the crowd was arranged on both sides of the road that runs through two sections of the Ashram. The Satyagrahi soldiers dressed simply in Khaddar and carrying their kit on their backs proceeded in a body out of the Ashram and arranged themselves in lines of four between the big rows of crowds. How happy these first Soldiers of Independence were at the thought of the great task they were launching upon could be seen from their care-free and smiling faces.

MAHATMA COMES OUT OF ASHRAM.

With his usual genial smile flickering on his broad lips betokening his undying faith in the justice of the cause he was pursuing and in the success of the great campaign he had embarked upon, Mahatmaji came out of the Ashram just a while after six, and was reverently greeted by the huge

(Continued on page 7.)

LEAVING FIELD CLEAR FOR MAHATMA.

Revolutionary Party To Stay Hands For 3 Years.

DELHI, March 12.

Colonel Bedy, Secretary of the Revolutionary Party in India is alleged to have addressed a long letter to Mahatma Gandhi assuring him that from the 12th March 1930 to 12th March 1933 the Revolutionary Party will stay hands and leave the field clear for his creed of non-violence to find full play.—Free Press.

CONGRESS FLAG HOISTED IN JAPAN.

Association With Chinese Revolution Recalled

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Tokio.—Newspapers report that the Indian Nationalists in Japan, including Babu Rash Behari Bose, celebrated the beginning of Gandhiji's campaign by gathering at Kamakura and hoistiig the National Flag which they took vow to keep flying till victory was achieved.

The site is said to be that selected by Dr. Sun Yat Sen for similar demonstration before starting the Nationalist revolution in China.—Reuter.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI.

RUMOUR OF RELEASE.

There were persistent rumours in Bombay yesterday that Sardar Vallabhbhai had been released from Jail. At 5 p.m. yesterday we received a telephonic message from Ahmedabad, in response to our enquiry for confirmation, stating that the Sardar had not so far been released, that is upto the time of telephoning (5 p.m.) No news about his release has been received upto the time of going to press this morning.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS SWARAJ

Gandhiji Addresses Aslali Villagers.

"MESSAGE OF SALT."

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi rested at Aslali after meals, till 4 in the afternoon when he addressed a largely attended meeting of men and women who had come from Aslali and the surrounding villages. After the usual prayers, Gandhiji who was garlanded by the "Untouchables," addressing the meeting, thanked the Aslali villagers for their kind hospitality and said that he was obliged to them for arranging things exactly as he had suggested.

THE MESSAGE OF SALT.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and he had arranged their present tour on foot and it was full of meaning. He wanted to train village people and give them the message of salt, which, he learnt they consumed in large quantities. The salt tax was the worst of all taxes and they had the power to oppose it. It was collected stealthily and it, therefore, amounted to theft. The power to remove bad taxes alone would bring Swaraj, which meant representative Government. The present Government was not such for their representatives such as Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah had no power to do anything.

"LET THEM ARREST ME."

The Government had arrested Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for the intention to address a public meeting. Let the Government arrest him (Mahatma Gandhi) for actually doing so.

Continuing, Mahatma Gandhi said that there were two ways of making the popular will felt, one, of violence, which was barbarous and another, of civil disobedience. If he were King, he would not tax the necessities of the poor man but would tax tobacco, etc. For the removal of the salt tax, which had got to be repealed at any cost, they must be prepared for the worst, even death. He had left the Ashram, he hoped, for good, and was addressing them, possibly for the last time.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS SWARAJ.

Concluding Gandhiji apppealed to the village people to give their quota of volunteers who would be prepared to face the worst. The morning's spectacle when people lined the road for over three miles, was a sight for the Gods to see and must have inspired them. Let them join in large numbers in the movement for repealing the salt tax, which was the first step forward towards Swaraj.

After Mr. Abbas Tyabjee had made a similar appeal, people from different villages presented purses, which totalled Rs. 350. Gandhiji and party leave Aslali to-morrow morning.

Mr. Kripalani and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj leave to-night for Bombay.—A. P.

Bombay's Splendid Response.

HUGE PROCESSION MARCHES THROUGH THE CITY.

VOLUNTEERS FLOCKING TO CONGRESS STANDARD.

Indiscriminate Police Attack On School Boys.

Bombay heralded the start of Mahatma Gandhi's historic march from the Sabarmati Ashram towards the sea coast of Jalalpur, with his picked army to offer satyagraha on the question of salt tax on Wednesday morning. with demonstrations even more enthusiastic and unique in character than those witnessed on the Independence Day. The Congress House became the centre of activities for the day which included a solemn Volunteer Parade, flag salutation, processions, meetings, enrolment of "national soldiers" and hawking of khaddar.

GREATEST EVENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in unfurling the national Flag at the Congress House described Mahatma Gandhi's march as the greatest political event in the world. He expressed the hope that in the course of the next two days the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. would be in a position to raise an army of 6,000 volunteers to fight the battle of independence.

BOMBAY CAMPAIGN.

He also announced that a deputation of the B. P. C. C. would meet Mahatma Gandhi at Nadiad on the 15th instant to receive instructions from him as to the campaign which the B. P. C. C. would launch in Bombay.

A unique feature of Wednesday's celebration was that the number of volunteers registered by the B. P. C. C. War Council exceeded the figure of 1,000 which is considered a happy augury for the coming battle.

SCHOOLS CLOSED.

The youths of the city and particularly the school boys were determined to make the celebration a great success. Batches of khaddar-clad school boys were seen picketing the school gates and exhorting their "chums" to observe hartal. Their efforts were so successful that many schools were forced to stop work for the day.

The celebration commenced with the stroke of 6-30 at the Congress House on Wednesday morning. All the volunteer organisations of the city had gathered in the compound. Their number exceeded 800 including the Congress "Ironsides," "Reserves" and "Irregular Territorials" recently enrolled by the War Council of the B. P. C. C. The number of lady volunteers was not inconsiderable. Then there were Scount Bands and "Bengalee Musicians" who supplied martial music to the processions which followed.

VOLUNTEER MARCH.

The blare of bugles at 6-30 signalled the time fixed for Mahatma Gandhi's march in Ahmedabad and the volunteers of Bombay chose this time for holding a parade followed by a procession of volunteers, which marched through some of the Streets in Girgaum.

(Continued from page 7.)

Indian Harley Street Specialist For Germany.

LONDON, March 11.

Doctor K. M. Pardhy, an Indian Medical practitioner of Harley Street has been urgently called to visit an English lady patient at Heidelburg in consultation with two eminent German physicians.—Free Press Beam Service.

LABOUR GOVT. CAN'T PLAY TORY GAME '

"Daily Herald" Quotes Burke On "Great Empire & Little Minds"

"NO REPRESSIVE POLICY IN INDIA".

LONDON, March 11.

A striking feature of the repurcussions of the Indian situation on British politics is the studied silence that has been maintained by prominent Labour leaders as well as Labour organs. The explanation is that there is anxiety not to embarass the Viceroy who enjoys in a remarkable degree the confidence of the Labour Cabinet. There is equally the anxiety that the situation should not be allowed under any circumstances to develop to the extent of leading to a repetition of tragic errors of 1919, with its martial law regime. The first impression created by the dramatic arrest of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel was that it was taken with the previous consent of the Viceroy or his councillors and that it represented a definite policy, but since then information has leaked out that the arrest of Sirdar was as much of a surprise to the Government of India as to the authorities at this end.

LABOUR AGAINST REPRESSION.

It has also leaked out that it is very much the desire of the Labour Cabinet that the treatment of the Indian situation should not be disfigured by any ruthless repressive policy. At the same time it is pointed out that neither the Government of India nor the Labour Government can intervene with a series of prosecutions of prominent politicians launched by Provincial Governments by the convention of freedom enjoyed by Provincial Governments in regard to individual prosecution and if that freedom is used to prosecute a number of political workers, that cannot be helped.

The situation is more than complicated by the fact that the Conservatives and Liberals are acting together with a view to defeat the Labour Government if possible and failing it to embarass it seriously. Meanwhile, informed circles attach considerable importance to the leading article appearing in the 'Daily Herald" of to-day. Considering that the "Daily Herald" has withheld its expression of opinion so long, it is permissible to assume that its present opinion represents the considered views of the Labour Party as a whole including the section in office as well as the section outside office.

CAN'T PLAY TORY GAME.

Says the "Daily Herald": "It is clear that the Government cannot play the Tory game of reaction. Since the Labour Government cannot pursue a Tory policy, it could do well to study Burke. We will remind the readers that Burke had said that he did not know how to draw an indictment against a whole people. Popular discontent should always be looked upon as an index of popular grievance. Wanton rebellion is a state of affairs not known historically.

GO TO BURKE FOR WISDOM.

Continuing, the paper says: Burke rightly said a great empire and little minds go ill together. Sympathy with India, an insight into the character of the people and friendhip of leaders alone can provide a sure basis of a policy satisfactory to India.

PEOPLE HAVE NO INTEREST IN DISORDER.

Concluding, the "Daily Herald" quotes Burke's dictum that people have no interest in disorder and says men need not be convinced that civil peace is good if peace is forsaken by Indian people as English people did forsake it in 1642 because conditions of peace have become intolerable. If only, the Labour Government frames a policy based on these three maxims, namely, sympathy, insight into character and friendship of leaders and pay deference to these principles they need not fear that their Indian policy would not win the approval of the best English political life.—Free Press Beam Service.

Retired Civilian's Warning To Britain.

LONDON, March 11.

A grave note of warning is uttered by a retired Civilian in the columns of the "Times" which runs contrary to the usual slogans of retired Civilians like Sir Craddock and Sir Michael O'dwyer contend that what is wanted is a firc rule. Mr. C.n J. O'Donnel says: "As a result of over fifty years of experience of India and also Parliament, he is convinced that the present conciliatory policy is the only policy which is ultimately calculated to give peace."

Uttering a note of personal warning, Mr. O'Donnel says that any attempt by the Government to seek safety by setting Moslems against Hindus would be the worst of all madness possibly engendering hatreds which would rend the empire from end to end.—Free Press Beam Service.

GENERAL ELECTION IMMINENT.

Sequel To Govt. Defeat On Coal Bill.

TIRED OF TWO OPPOSITION PARTIES.

LONDON, March 12.

The newspapers agree that the probable result of the Government's defeat on the Coal Bill last evening will be a general election immediately the budget is disposed of, as the Government and its supporters are getting tired of the growing tendency of two Opposition Parties to combine against its legislation.

BUDGET & NEW TAXATION.

Mr. Snowden's budget will have to provide for total ordinary expenditure of about 781 millions sterling, increase of 40 millions compared with last year. Fifteen millions of increase is to be attributed to Local Government and Derating Acts and will be met out of rating relief suspense account which is at present twenty millions sterling. The remaining 25 millions will be met from revenue. New Taxation is regarded as inevitable.—Reuter.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures Rise 29 To 22 Points.

HEAVY SHORT COVERING.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 12-30 p.m. and during the short session prices recorded a sharp rise of 29 to 22 points. This improvement was anticipated and the attention of our readers was drawn to this effect. The market opened firm at a rise of about 17 points and the presence of initial selling was responsible for a relapse of 6 points. As soon as the selling orders were executed the market assumed a firm tone under heavy short covering which continued till the close of the session. Sellers were cautious and the improved technical situation helped the rise. It appears that there exists considerable speculative short interest which is likely to improve prices further and think it safe to follow the rise. Spot Cotton prices advanced 30 points to 14-30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market also displayed improved tone and prices closed at a rise of 28 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 29 points to 14-08c.

U. S. Port receipts were 12,000 bales and exports amounted to 17,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange opened very steady at a decline of 6 to 4 points. There was heavy covering and prices easily recovered the opening decline and closed unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 7.88 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures market again ruled steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 14 points. Empire cotton futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 1 point with May 7.54 and July 7.56.

PRICES APPEAR TO BE AT THE MERCY OF SENTIMENT.

"The next sustained disturbance of prices is likely to be caused by the prospects of the coming crop. It is too early in the year for any serious menace to prospective supply to be real, but no doubt at the appropriate time every effort will be made to alleviate the lot of the cotton farmer by inducing him to reduce acreage and then produce and increased yield per acre. In the meantime prices appear to be at the mercy of local sentiment, which is bearish. Just as the bankers are learning to use gold more economically, so it would appear that cotton is being used more economically. The days of large stocks are over, and with the abandonment of this luxury the cotton balance of supply and demand has become much more sensitive."

"The Commercial"

OPERATORS LACK COURAGE.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. state:—

Fertilizer sales may be an indicator of acreage but the latter has proved no criterion of ultimate yield. Similarly, if Spinners Takings are any useful guide to the actual consumption, the latest International Federation figures disprove it. Notwithstanding a continued depression in trade and a reduction of nearly 1 million bales in Spinners Takings, the World's consumption of all growths for the half year, ending January 31st, 1930, is 13,202,000 bales against same period 12,868,000 bales in 1929 and 13,014,000 bales per 31st July 1929. Should consumption continue even at this rate, the World's total consumption of all growths would be 26,404,000 bales against 25,811,000 bales last season out of an estimated total World's production of 25,561,000 bales, leaving the Carry-over on August 1st 1929, of 89,47,000 bales against 93,36,000 bales on August 1st, 1928. No doubt, the World's consumption of American Cotton for the half year ending 31st January 1930 is 70,83,000 bales against same period 76,13 000 bales in 1929, and 74 63,000 bales per 31st July 1929. However, the World's Mill Stock of all growths on 31st January 1930, are 49,31,000 bales against 52,94,000 bales on 31st January 1929, and 48,63,000 bales on 31st July 1929. Of this, American stock is 27,42,000 bales against 29,58,000 bales on 31st January 1929, and 21,29,000 bales on 31st July 1929. Therefore the present depression in trade appears more psychological rather than due to actual facts of consumption of cotton or the sales of cloth as compared with yardage. Ordinarily present prices would be considered good for investment, out until confidence is restored, outside operators lack courage."

FRENCH COTTON INDUSTRY

On the Havre raw cotton market American cotton is quoted at Frs. 486, compared with Frs. 550 on February 8th. Yarns, No. 23 Vosges warp, made from American cotton and similar to British 33 yarns—the price for these yarns is not available, but they were quoted at Frs. 18,00 on February 8th. Reports from Lille state that business in cotton and yarn is still [illegible] that owing to the [illegible] prices for raw cotton, buyers covering only for their [illegible] requirements.

—Reuter.

BELGIAN COTTON INDUSTRY

Conditions in the Belgian cotton industry during the past month have been rather quiet. The price now quoted for yarn is approximately Frs 21.75 per Kilo, compared with Frs. 22.50 on February 8th. —Reuter.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 14.41 (at about close)

New York lowest 14.21 (10.29 a.m.)

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables:

Messes. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—

"Liverpool steadied on better demand Lancashire Spinners calling."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Undertone is better."

Reuter: Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts.

"Despite market acted very badly recently and apparently no inclination anywhere to buy cotton and no indication of trade improvement, we think any decline present level will result acreage reduction and eventually increased offtake. Also this price level doubtful if world's carry over all cotton at the end of the season will show anticipated increase, think further penny decline very unlikely, therefore, recommend buying one-third quantity now averaging every 30 points decline."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 11.

May	14.39+29
July	14.58+29
October	14.64+23
December	14.85+22
January	14.91+23
Middling Spot	14.30+30

NEW CONTRACTS.

New York, March 11.

October	14.43+20
December	14.65+24

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 11.

March	13.92+28
May	14.17+28
Middling Spot	14.08+29

NEW YORK.

New York, March 11.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March ...	Unquoted.
May	14.28
July	14.28

New York 11.45 a.m.

March	14.05
May	14.25
July	14.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ...	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 11.

	Opening.	Closing.
March	5.57	7.61
April		7.61
May	7.61	7.65
June		7.66
July	7.66	7.70+01
August		7.72+01
September		7.73—01
October	7.71	7.75—01
November		7.77—01
December		7.82
January	7.81	7.85
February		7.87
March		7.91
Middling Spot		7.88—02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 11.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Specualtion 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 11.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.20
Scinde Fine	4.45
Scinde Superfine	4.70
Bengal Good	3.95
Bengal Fully Good	4.20
Bengal Fine	4.45
Oomra Good	4.75
Oomra Fully Good	5.05
Oomra Fine	5.35
Broach Fully Good	5.60
Broach Fine	5.85
Broach Superfine	6.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 11.

March	12.79+11
May	12.79+13
July	.....12.69+14
November	... 12.50+08
December	.....12.50+08
January	12.53+07
Sakellis F.G.F. Spot	13.55—

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 44/2, Highest Rs. 44/6/6. Lowest Rs. 43/12. Closing Rs. 44.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 43/14, Highest Rs. 44/6. Lowest Rs. 43/10/6. Closing Rs. 43/12/6.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Mar. 12.

In response to firm advices from New York the local market opened Rs. 250 for Broach A/M delivery. There was heavy short covering which in conjunction with buying by commission houses and prices flared upto Rs. 253/12. At this level there was some lull and prices reached a little but again improved on firm Liverpool advices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 253/12.
Broach J./A. 257/12.
Oomra Mar 210.
Oomra May 217/4.
Oomra July 226/12.
Bengal Mar 185/15.
Bengal May 189/4.
Bengal July 196/8.
Broach A./M. Highest 254/4.
Broach A./M. Lowest 250.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

The Bombay Cotton market will remain closed on Saturday the 15th inst. on account of "Holi."

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

	To-day	Total.
F.G. M.G. Bengal	2,000	17,700
Fine M.G. Oomra	2,600	13,400

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 12.

Mar.	154.50—0.40
June	158.90—0.20
Sept.	164.50 —

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 12.

Bengal 185 March
Bengal 189 May.
Bengal 197 July.
Broach 252 A./M.
Broach 266 J./A.
Oomra 208 March.
Oomra 216 May.
Oomra 224 July.

ROOM RATE.

Bengal	197	192	187	181
Sind	202	197	192	186
Punjab	195	192	185	179
Rajputana	197	192	187	181
Broach		252	249	244
Oomra No. 3	214	211	208	204
C. P. No. 1	230	227	224	220
C. P. No. 2	22	219	216	212
Mathia		203	196	191

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 12.

100 Tata & Co. Augar 256
100 Do. Jamner 211
100 Do. Barwaha 211
100 Oshman Suleman Bir 215-1/4
100 A. Damodar Bir 211
100 Do. Nandura 210-3/4
100 Moon Mill Bengal 189
400 Patel Cotton & Co. Umri 202-1/2
100 Japan T. & Co. Parbhani 219
100 Do. Salu 211
100 Do. Jamner 211

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 12

Bengal	185/2/8
Mathia	195/200
Khandesh	200/210
Akola/Khamgaon	200/212
Nagpur/Wardha	217/230
Barsi/Kurduwadi	203/208
Jalna/Aurangabad	205/210
Nagar/Vambori	205/208
Purna/Parbani	205/225
Khandwa/Sanavad	207/212
Indore/Ujjain	215/235
Miraj/Sangli	240/265
Coompta	235/255
Tirupur/Cambodia	305/320

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 12.
Since 1st Sept.
Yesterday.

In full-pressed Bales.

		This year.
Khandesh	318	256,636
Central India	2,724	310,601
Barsi and Nagar	2,536	201,328
Hyderabad-Gaorani	589	65,455
Berar	2,216	537,154
Central Provinces	2,345	288,617
Total Oomras	10,728	1,659,791
Dholera	798	89,259
N.-W. Provinces	99	133,354
Rajputana	302	34,334
Sind-Punjab	449	138,975
Broach	2,966	186,505
Coompta & Dharwar	13	44,594
Westerns-Northerns		14,957
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1	7,018
Persian		473
American		8,871
Egyptian & African	632	34,920
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		598
Total	15,988	2,353,749

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 12.
1st Sept. to 6th March.
Yesterday.

In full-pressed Bales.

		This year.
Europe	3,233	471,724
Japan & China	3,368	813,901
Coast Ports		10,468
Up-country by Rail		57,616
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		44,750
Total	6,601	1,398,459

Money Market

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 12.

BANK RATE:—
[illegible] 1/5 13/16.
[illegible] 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 15th March.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 15th April.
Bank Selling T T 1/5 25/32 15th May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 Mar
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 [illegible] April/May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136-1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133-1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 132.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/8
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 3/16 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 9/16 12th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 5/16 11th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 11th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 11th inst
London/Switzerland 25.112 11th inst.
London/Italy 92.85 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 10th inst. £4.4.11, 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/16. 10th inst. 19 1/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 13/16 10th instant, 18 5/8 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 41 1/4 10th inst. 41 5/8 11th inst.
oLndon Discounts 3 Mos 3 3/32 per cent 10th inst. 3 3/32 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 7/32 per cent 10th inst. 3 3/16 per cent. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent. Nominal.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 4½ per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 12.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/6
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/14
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/9
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/15
6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/12
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/4
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

FORWARD RATES.

18 March Settlement 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 65-8-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-5-0.
Tone of Market.—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 12.

3 Months Discounts 3 3/32 per cent.
6 Montnhs Discounts 3 7/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Call Money 6 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, March 12.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 480/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 105/ per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 12.

	Bales.
Khandesn	318
Central India	2,724
Barsi-Nugger	2,526
Hyderabad-Gaorani	589
Berar	2,216
Central Provinces	2,345
Dhollera	798
N.-W. Provinces	99
Rajputana	302
Sind-Punjab	449
Broach	2,966
Compta-Dharwar	13
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1
Egyptians	182
East A fricans	450
Cotton	15,988
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,799
Linseed	21,496
Rape, Rai & Mustadseeds	898
Gingellyseeds	280
Poppyseeds	38
Groundnuts	5,749
Rice	53,735
Myrabollams	8,023
Cottonseeds	15,288
Gram	703
Joowar	760
Bajree	693
	Tons.
Coal	1,114

HAPUR MARKET REPORT

(Vyapar, Daily Commercial News paper)

HAPUR, March 10.

Prices—per maund:—
Wheat Khatti Ready Rs. 3/13/-
Wheat Khatti Jeth Rs. 3/9/9
Gram Khatti Ready Rs. 4/4/-
Barley Khatti Ready Rs. 3
Gur: I qua Rs. 5/6 Gur: II qua. Rs. 5/2, Gur: III Rs. 4/12.

STOCKS.

Wheat 61 Khattis.
Gram 1 Khatti.
Barley 4 Khattis.

ARRIVALS.

Gur (Total of all the qualities taken together) 1200 Maunds.

WEATHER.

Clear

CROP CONDITION.

Very good.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 11.

Silver.—India bought for prompt shipment. China and India sold for forward. Market is uncertain.

Spot	19-1/16
Forward ...	18-5/8

BAR GOLD.

London, March 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-3/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 3-3/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-3/4 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot 7-1/2d. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton, £6-0-0 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay (Hull), ton £15-0-0 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Torran (Hull/Continent) ton, £14-0-0 Mar/Apl. Value.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta,
Mar/Apl. 9/10-1/2 per cwt. Sellers.
July/Sept. 10/3 per cwt. Sellers.
Oct/Dec. 10/4 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Bombay,
Mar/Apl. 9/11 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Karachi,
Mar/Apl. 9/11 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 11.

Rozario Santa Fe ,per 63 1/2 lb. Caroegs, 37/6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 37/6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 39/9 Afloat Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White, Karahci, Parcels, 40/6 May/June Nominal & Value.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 11.

T.T. London on Berlin 20.39 3/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.12 3/8.
T.T. London on Brussels 34.89
T.T. London on Madrid 39.38
T.T. London on Milan 92.83
T.T. London on Berne 25.12
T.T. London on Paris 124.26
T.T. London on Prague 164.12

LINSEED.

London, March 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £17-5-0 Apl/May Values.
Linseed Calcutta, (London ton, £17-5-0 May/June.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. Hull ton, £16-2-6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay ton, £17-15-0 Mar/Apl. Paid.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 11.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London Cwt. 35/1 1/2 May/August Sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London Cwt. 35/1 1/2 Sept/Dec. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 10-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EECHANGE.

London, March 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £17-1/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. (London Register) £107 1/2.
National Bank £44 1/2.
Funding nLoan 4 p.c. £88 1/4.
Conversion Loan £76 1/4.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £100 7/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £47 1/2.
Conversion Loan 3 per cent.
Sterling Loan £51 1/2.
Conversion Loan 3½ p. c. Sterling Loan £58 3/4.
Consols £54 1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102 1/4.
Vitcory Bondns 4 p.c. £92 1/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 11.

Demand Bills 485.93.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Mar 12.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed to-day, on account of Mahatma's march.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, March 12.

London Ready 19/1
London Forward 18/10
China op. 1/11/10, hi. 1/11/11, clo. 1/11/10
America Cent 41/8
Ready 54/6
Falgoon 45/6, low. 44/14, clo. 45/
Chaitra 43/8 low 43/2, clo. 43/4
Tejimandi Falgoon 18/
Chitra 1/9/

GOLD.

Ready 22/
Falgoon 21/15/
Chitra 21/10/6
N. City 21/12
Naran Moti 21/15/

LIVERPOOL WHEAT. QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

Mar. close at s.7/4 1/8d.—1d.
May close at s.7/7 1/4d.—1-1/4d.
July close at s.7/8 1/4d.—1-7/8d

WHEAT CHIGAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel dol. 1.06-1/4—3/8
May per bushel dol. 1.11—3/4
July per bushel dol. 1.05-1/8—2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATION.

May 18.95—10.
June 19.10—10.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 12.

Our Market has also ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2 to 4 Annas per cwt. in Ready and of about 2 to 3 Annas per cwt in Forward Sugar prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/12 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs. 6/8/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/9/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/11/6 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/5 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/11 per cwt F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/1 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Firm.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 12.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 11-3-30	7741000
,, Yesterday do.	12000
Exports to date do.	5588000
Stock at Ports 7-3-30	2052000
,, Interior Towns do.	1256000
,, Liverpool 7-3-30	1028000
Visible Supply 7-3-30	5007000
Quantity in Sight do.	13255000
,, out of ,, 7-3-30	10002000

LONDON METALS.

London, March 11.

Copper, Braziers £92 1/2.
Yellow Metal £69.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £16 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £11 7/8.
Tin, English Ingots £165 1/4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
1st Mch.	Razmak@ ..	ALL	10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apl	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
26	Malwa* ..	NOW SAIL	11,000
26	Narkunda x ..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi ..	WITHOUT	16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkunda x ..		13,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana* ..		16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		16,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
2	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,951
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£185	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£139	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Domala ..	8,427
24th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £69	£105
	C £56	£ 95

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru ..	12th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru..	22nd Mar.	2nd Apr.
Tasumania Maru	23rd Mar.	5th Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr
Heimei Maru ..	8th Apr	18th Apr.
Meigen Maru ..	8th Apr.	22nd Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
23 Mar.	Kiddorpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Gogra* ..	Straits & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
13 Mar.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
15 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
17 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
19 Mar.	Barpeta ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
26 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar,
Suwa Maru ..	11000	— —	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr,
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May,
Hakusan Maru.	10500	— —	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru —	10800	29 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru —	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru —	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru —	22603	Maiden	
Tenyo Maru —	22000	9 Mar, 2 Apr.	1 April 9 Apr.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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	Rs.
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Capital Called-up	.. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. 44,50,000

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Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar	Lucknow City.
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Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
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Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

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Deoband.	Sikandarabad, U.P.
Eatwah.	Sambhal.
Ghaziabad	

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The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23 50.000

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2 1-2 per cent per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. ules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street. BOMBAY

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G GRAY
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San-Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO
Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is loss.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927

The Favourite

The idol of the whole family. Cheery, jocular, generous to everybody But just occasionally he smokes a little too much, stays out a little too late, dines or sups not wisely but too well. In the morning, a headache .... "seedy" .... "fagged out." No need to worry! There is always

CAFIASPIRIN

Two tablets, a glass of water, and all is right again! Dad, mother, and the girls too, find prompt and fresh vigour in CAFIASPIRIN, when they wake up "headachy" and not too well after late hours of dancing and jollity.

BAYER

PUMPS

AND

PUMPING MACHINERY

EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

OBTAINABLE FROM

ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

BEEHIVE BRANDY

No. 1.

This Brandy is unquestionably the Highest Quality Brandy obtainable at the price.

This can be had from all the Wine Dealers in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters.

ASK YOUR MERCHANT to show you the new

Fancy Decanter.

Karachi Sub-Agents :—
MUSSERWANJEE & Co., Karachi.
Sole Agents :—
HERBERT, SON & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Hindu, Muslim and Christian youths with intelligence and influence for a line which they can work during their spare time. Splendid money-making opportunity. No capital needed. Write for interview to Mr. B. c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2239

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS with proper testimonials are invited for permanent District Inspectors' Posts under the Britannia Tea Co. Ltd., to organise districts by appointing Agents who are also asked to get enrolled under Inspectors and sell the Famous Britannia Tea with wide sale throughout India and beyond. Inspector's salary Rs. 130—25—300; 15 to 20 per cent. commission on personal sales and also a bonus. For terms and conditions apply to:—
BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD.,
25|B, Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings Calcutta

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALERS in anything and everything of Electrical accessories. Apply NEW INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, Electrical Engineers and Licensed Wiring Contractors opposite Police Station, Hill Road, BANDRA.
T R 2237

"LONGODDS." Racing System that never loses. Fully Explained. Every Bet A Winning One. Rs. 5, Newspapers, Fashion, Books, Novels, Books For Children. Birthday Cards. Diaries Ephemeris, Autographs, Burglar-proof Steel Cashboxes. KING & CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
T R2233

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 808

LOST AND FOUND.

ONE SHARE NO. 2065 of Bombay Swadeshi Stores LOST. Any body finding it is requested to send the same to SHRIDHAR JAGANATH MANKAME, House No. 185, Thana. 396

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FIRST FLOOR Flat East side of Hirji Mansions Gowalia Tank Road Rent Rs. 160/-. Apply Bank of India Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fo-
C 370
A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

INSURANCE.

Life and other Insurance Offices wishing to increase business on a sound and efficient are invited to correspond with the ARYAN COMMERCIAL and INSURANCE BUREAU, Insurance Specialists and Counsels, No. 5, Budhwar, Poona City, along with terms.
394

DRAFT ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British subjects for the post of ASSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER at the Port of Madras.

Candidates for the post must supply the following information:

1. Record of sea service.
2. Copies of testimonials as to the candidates' good conduct, sobriety and ability.
3. Whether married or single.
4. Copy of birth certificate and a recent photograph.
5. Where educated.
6. Previous record of service as a pilot or a Harbour Master (if any).
7. Medical Certificate as to physical fitness for service in India.
8. Must hold a Board of Trade Master's Certificate.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 775 p.m. rising on a time-scale to Rs. 1,275 p.m. by an annual increment of Rs. 25.

The post is non-pensionable but carries with it a Contributory Provident Fund, long service retiring gratuity, free quarters, good leave rules, and passage concessions.

The successful candidate will be appointed for one year on probation, but if found unsuitable, his services will be terminated after three months probationary service, otherwise he will be confirmed on completion of probationary period and on passing professional and medical examinations.

Applications are to be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, Harbour Office, Madras, and must be received not later than March 21st, 1930.

Candidates must be prepared to join the service on April 1st, 1930.

Full particulars regarding the conditions of service will be forwarded to likely applicants.

A. D. BENNINGTON,
Lt.-Commander,
R.N.R. (Retd.),
Ag Dy. Port Conservator.
2/6

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE TRADE AND THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that Mr MOHANLAL TRIBHUWANDAS, till late an employee of our clients Messrs. Choonilal Chaganlal and Company Watch Dealers Jewellers etc. of Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, is in no longer in our clients' employ as and from this day. Both THE TRADE and THE PUBLIC are hereby therefore warned not to deal with him in relation to our clients' business in any connection whatsoever and if they do so, it shall be at their own risk.

Dated at Bombay this 11th day of March, 1930.

J. S. RUTNAGUR & COMPANY,
Attorneys for Messrs. Choonilal Chaganlal.
392

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913

and

In the Matter of the Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Company, Limited. The SHOLAPUR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and having its Registered Office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay ..... Applicant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 10th March, 1930, the High Court of Bombay has directed a meeting of all the depositors of the abovenamed Company to be convened for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and its depositors and that such Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) at which time and place all the aforesaid depositors are requested to attend.

A copy of the said scheme of arrangement can be seen at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., the Solicitors of the said Company at their Office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The depositors may attend such meeting and vote in person or by proxy provided that all proxies are deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, not later than twenty-four hours before the time fixed for holding the said meeting.

The Court has appointed Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., or failing him Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Directors of the said Company, to act as Chairman of the meeting.

The said scheme will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1930.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors of the abovenamed Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of BABU KALLIANJI, late of Majewadi in the Territories of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, a minor and a bachelor, ... Deceased.

Bai SAMRATHBAI, widow of Dayabhai Odhavji of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 8th day of March, 1930.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
399

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

AND

In the matter of the SHOLAPUR SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

(1) HARIDAS MADHOWDAS, (2) MANMOHANDAS MADHOWDAS and (3) NANDLAL MADHOWDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants residing at Babulnath Cross Road, Carmichael Road and Laburnum Road, without the Fort, respectively. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 13th day of February, 1930, presented to the Court by the Petitioners abovenamed and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before this Hon'ble Court on the 3rd day of April, 1930, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 20th day of February 1930.

(Sd.) KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
360

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of ships stores, scrap iron, pipes, wires, lamps, electric gears, furniture, lifeboats, galvanised baths, copper and brass wash basins, Bunk Ladders and Craddles, sounding machine, cable chain, empty casks, steel barrels, tins, kegs, &c., brass campus, scrapwood, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th March, 1930 at 2 P.M. at the P. & Dock and at 3-30 P.M. at the B. I. Dock the above mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

REVIVE FAITH in ASTROLOGY
Through
GANDHI ASTROLOGER
Your requirements about future solved exactly 5 questions Re. 1 each additional question As 4. One year Life Reading with monthly details Rs. 2. One year Weekly details Rs. 10. Send copy of your Horoscope or the time of writing your letter along with your order.
"Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily) Madras Writes:—This is the astrologer who predicted the exact future.
Jothisha Sastri
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR
Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam
TIRUTTANI, (Chittoor Dt.)
S. India.

Protect your eyes!
Alic OUR SUNGLASSES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR US
• RESISTS THE BRIGHTEST GLARE
• COOLS AND REFRESH THE EYES
• SLIGHTLY TINTED
Can be worn over your usual glasses
IN VARIOUS TINTS AND STYLES
Protect your Eyes!
Send for our Price List
Hafim Brothers,
Abdul Rehman St. Bombay 3

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.
RIO RITA
featuring
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES
Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE WEATHERLEY SISTERS.
In a Jazz Contortion Act with Cinema.
THE SHOWDOWN.
Featuring GEORGE BANCROFT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE NEW YORKERS.
with
RUTH VAN VALEY
A Variety Company direct from New York.
Booking at Rose & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY, 15th March, at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 16th March, at 5-30 p.m.
TWO VOCAL CONCERTS
BY
BAI SUNDERABAI
Star Artiste of 'His Master's Voice'. and Indian Broadcasting Company.
Known wherever there is a Gramophone and a Radio Set.
A great favourite with Parsees and Mohamedans.
Rates of admission:—Rs 3, 2, 1, and As. 9, plus Tax.

Astrologer
The most famous Astrologer and Palmist gives aid and advice how to be successful in matter of businesses, love, domestic affairs, problems, health and anything that is worrying you. Adds thousands of testimonials from all distinguished people, who took great advantages. This is the chance of life, do not miss this opportunity. Trial solicited. Consulting hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Address: KHUDA BUX, Suite 4, Derby Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office —Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL.
Authorised .Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929.
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING! NEXT SATURDAY!
The Colossus of All Pictures—the Supreme Achievement of the Motion Picture Industry
'NOAH'S ARK'
Super Spectacle of Ages! Made to top any Picture ever made!
SEE AND HEAR
"NOAH'S ARK"
Warner Brothers Two Million Dollars
VITAPHONE SUPER PRODUCTION
Featuring the Pretty
DOLORES COSTELLO
The Deluge Scenes as Terrific as has been Seen in Ages!
Please Reserve Your Seats In Advance—
Booking Now Open at the Theatre.
The Programme for To-night and This Week is:
LAURA LA PLANTE
IN
"HOLD YOUR MAN"
100 per cent Talking Universal Picture with other all Talking—all Singing—all Musical Side Pictures.
DAILY AT :—6-30 and 10 P.M. (S.T.)
Wellington Talkies
DHOBI TALAO

Only Two Performances
CLASSICAL AND ARTISTIC
INDIAN DANCES
(APSARA, GOPI, MOON, RADHA, OCEAN AND SWAN DANCES)
BY
SRI MIRAVATI DEVI
WITH
BEE-DANCE by HIMAVATI (age 8 years.)
and Indian Ballet of
SATI SAVITRI and MIRABAI.
Prof. DEODHAR'S INDIAN ORCHESTRA.
MATINEE:—on FRIDAY 21st March 1930 at 5 p.m. (S. T.)
NIGHT: on SUNDAY 23rd March 1930 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
at the
PRINCESS THEATRE (Bhangwadi) Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Booking at:—Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., (near Museum) and at the THEATRE.
RATES with Tax:—Rs. 3/6; 2/4; Re. 1/14; 1/2; & As. 9.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m
THE ACE OF STARS
RAMON NOVARRO
In the Epic of the Air
FLYING FLEET
Thrills, Friendship Love!

THE RIALTO
Special Mid-Week change
Daily at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE BIG NOISE
A First National Picture

SOMETHING NEW!
EXCELSIOR INDUSTRIAL FAIR
Location Opposite Mint
OPENING NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH
Exposition of Indian and European Industries.
RS. 200 FREE CASH GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY.
Also a Generous Donation Weekly to Charities Commencing with Rs. 200 to St. George's Hospital.
Amusements.
PALM COURT DANCE FLOOR & CABARET.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE
MERRY WARBLERS' DANCE ORCHESTRA
2 Vaudeville Theatres
RADIO CONCERTS
Transmitting Bombay's leading Orchestras.
Admission to Grounds 2 annas.
6025.

THE WELL-KNOWN INDIAN MUSICIAN
SANGIT RATNA ABDUL KARIM KHAN WILL GIVE
TWO CONCERTS
A VARIETY OF HINDUSTANI AND SOUTH INDIAN RAGAS
BLAVATSKY LODGE, FRENCH BRIDGE, CHAUPATY.
Saturday, 15th March 8-30 p.m. and Sunday, 16th March, 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Rates 5|-, 4|-, 3|-, 2|- and 1|-
(Entertainment Tax Extra).
Tickets can be had at Shree Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Kalbadevi, opp. Bhangwadi.

FREE! FREE!
CALENDAR
For 1930-31 in two Colours, sent gratis and Post FREE.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A public meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz will be held at Viller Villa, to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S T), when Shriyut Shankerrao Dev will explain the Congress Programme.

KARACHI BANK LIQUIDATION.—A meeting of the Depositors and shareholders of the above Bank will be held on Sunday (the 16th inst.), at 10-30 a.m. (S T), in the School of "Little Flower of Jesus" Princess Street.

VILE PARLE S. & L. ASSOCIATION.—The annual gathering of the Association will be held on Saturday, the 15th instant under the presidency of Mr. G. B. Pradhan. Mrs. Pradhan will distribute the prizes.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—The College annual social gathering will be held at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 16th instant, at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, when Sir Joseph Kay will preside.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.—Tuesday's figures are as under: Cases 34; deaths 19. primary vaccinations 140; re-vaccinations 872.

INDIAN MUSIC.—Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, Shrimant Sirdar Abasaheb Muzumdar, M L C, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Indian Music" at 6 p.m. (S T), to-day (Thursday), at the Vidyalaya opposite Chowpatty Post Office, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

BILL CLERKS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the above Association was held at Morar Baug on 9th March 1930, when the following members were elected members of the Managing Committee:—Hiralal G Merchant (President); Jagmohandas G Merchant (Vice-President); Bhagwandas A Baxi (Secretary); Ratilal D Dalal (Treasurer).

SIR HERBERT BARKER.—Sir Herbert and Lady Barker, who have been staying with the Maharani of Baroda have arrived at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, where they will probably remain until their departure for Europe on the 22nd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-0 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

Mr. S G Hoshangadi writes:—"A second-class student pass between Andheri to Churchgate available up to 12th April 1930, has been found by me. The number of that Pass is 703 The holder of this Pass should see me at my residence "Shanti-Nivas" Saraswata Colony, Santa Cruz, between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m. or at the Judges' Library, Appellate Side, High Court, Bombay between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 12.

Previous Closing Rate	14.39
To-day's Opening Rate	14.54
Difference	+ .15
To-day's Closing Rate	14.66
Difference	+ .27

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 12.

Previous Closing Rate	/.65
To-day's Opening Rate	7.77
Difference	+ .12
To-day's Closing Rate	7.66
Difference	+ .01
Broach Expectation	256

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, March 12.

Silver Ready	19 3 0
Higher	0 3 0
Silver Forward	18 12 0
Higher	0 3 0
Tone of market:	India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, March 12.

1st Settlement	45 6 0
2nd Settlement	43 6 0
3rd Settlement	54 12 0

CORPORATION BANQUET

—:o:—

Nationalist Members Boycott Function.

SIR F. SYKES ON BOMBAY'S ADVANCE IN CIVIC AFFAIRS

The annual dinner of the President of the Municipal Corporation to the Governor of Bombay was held on Wednesday night before a large gathering of guests. The Nationalist members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation boycotted the function.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Leader of the Nationalist Party, in his reply to the Secretary, declining the President's invitation, it is understood, had stated that no member of the party would attend the function and that they would have nothing to do with it.

In this connection it may be recalled that Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the ex-Nationalist President of the Corporation refused to give the annual dinner to the Governor on the ground that it was unbecoming on the part of the Corporation to entertain the Governor annually when the latter did not reciprocate the invitation.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, the President, reviewed the administration of the Bombay Municipality during his regime and pointed out many salient events relating to the welfare of the city such as prevention of malaria, lowering of death rate and advancing primary education. The K. E. M. Hospital and Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, he said, cost the Corporation over seven and a half lakhs a year and Primary Education over Rs. 31 lakhs a year.

In spite of the ever increasing expenditure, the rate-payers were not over-burdened with taxes.

GOVERNOR WELCOMED.

After the loyal toast, Mr. Myer Nissim in proposing the toast of the principal guest of the evening said:—

Thanks to Providence first and then to the efforts of our Municipal Administration, the death rate of the city is now the lowest on record since the year that regular statistics have been maintained. I feel some satisfaction that inspite of adverse conditions we are making progress which I believe will in the years to come bring our death rate and our general health conditions on a par with those of the most advanced cities of the world.

Our present sources of income cannot be increased to meet our growing requirements without a revival of trade. It is a matter of common aggreement that the prosperity of the city is bound us with the Mill industry, which is passing through a crisis at the present time of an unparalleled character and is affecting almost every other branch of trade and industry. The end of a prolonged strike has not been followed by revival of activity in the mills which might have been anticipated. It is not panic mongers who view the present with the utmost anxiety and alarm but men of balanced mind and sound experience.

LOOKING TO GOVERNMENT.

In this critical situation, it is but natural that we should look up to Government to come to the rescue of our premier industry. We are grateful to Your Excellency for pleading the cause of Bombay and putting forward its case effectively before the Central Government.

We are doing all that is possible to carry on the burden of Municipal administration with due regard to efficiency, without adding to the burden of the tax-payer. We are still seeking fresh avenues of retrenchment. Whether such will be found or not, I cannot say. I think it probable that we have reached almost the limit of our capacity to retrench so far as it can be made by mere reduction of expenditure, while on the other hand there are directions as I have already pointed out in which expansion is essential and unavoidable.

WIDEN RESOURCES.

If we are to be enabled to fulfil our responsibilities, Govnerment must widen the resources to be placed at our disposal for the raising of the necessary revenue or, otherwise, give us our fair share of them. For instance, the stamp duty on the transfer of properties, the entertainment tax and our share of the Road Fund are some of the sources of revenue to which we are entitled. Government can also help us and ought to help us by being rather more accommodating in the matter of the raising of loans. Either we should be allowed to go to the market at our own convenience or the Government of India should include our requirements in their own borrowing programme and allow us to borrow from them through the Provincial Loan Fund as in the past. It is unfair that we should always be left to go to an exhausted market. Similarly, in regard to the heavy financial burden which the Corporation will be soon called upon to shoulder with the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust and the undertaking of our drainage projects, I would urge upon your Government the justice of some financial assistance to this city.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes in the course of his speech said:—

I am indeed grateful to you, Mr. Nissim, not only for the hospitality with which you have entertained me to-night, but also for the opportunity you have given me of meeting many old friends as well as, I hope, of making new ones. Your pride in this beautiful civic hall is fully justified.

I believe I am right in saying that many of those who have risen to eminence in this Hall have secured and enduring place in the history of India. Of the three whose pictures are above us, I of course, never met Sir Pherozshah Mehta, the "lion" of Bombay; but my knowledge of Sir Dinsha Wacha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola convinces me that they are fully worthy of the honour you have done them by hanging their portraits in your Hall. During recent years your Chair has supplied at least three members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay; and so effective is the training that it imparts that it is now providing not only a President to the Assembly, but also a Chairman to the Millowners; while until his lamented death a few weeks ago another past President was rendering invaluable service to this Presidency as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHER CITIES.

From the days of those great Viceroys, Lord Mayo and Lord Ripon, it has been the declared object of the British administration to train the citizens of India to qualify by experience in managing their own local affairs for an increasing share in the work of the Government of the country.

The Municipal Government of the City of Bombay has been quoted as an example of successful Local Self-Government, worthy of imitation by the other large cities in India. You have the more reason to congratulate yourselves in that you work under a constitution which has been largely evolved by yourselves, and represents in that sphere of action which has been marked out for you a degree of autonomy which is almost as great as that of any city in the world. I think I have said enough to show that a great tradition based on solid achievement lies behind your Corporation It is difficult to over-estimate the value of such an asset, and your past history encourages me to believe that you will always think twice before you try to alter the fabric of your constitution lest you may be exchanging "new lamps for old." You represent the highest form of local self-government at present in India, and your success over a period of more than half a century is a happy augury for the political future of this province whatever may be the nature of those "momentous changes" to which, you, Mr. President, have alluded.

BOMBAY'S PREMIER INDUSTRY.

You, Mr. President, have remarked that the prosperity of this City is bound up with the Mill industry, and you have expressed the view that it is for the Government to come to the rescue of the industry. The answer to what you have said is to some extent contained in the tariff proposals now before the Assembly, about which I do not propose to say any more at present, but apart from any such measures, you will all, I hope, be studying the other factors bearing on the position, and, I am sure, not omit to notice how much still remains to be built up in order to make the position secure; and all I need say now is that I hope very much that all who have the power to do anything will do their best to assist in giving stability to the Mill industry as a whole during the breathing space now provided, and so helping the welfare of all who live and work in this City. If the past history of your City has proved anything, it has shown that it possesses wonderful recuperative powers, and I sincerely trust that long before I lay down the reins of office I shall have the satisfactory of seeing your ship of state riding as proudly on the sea of prosperity as do those on your City's banner.

GOVT. AND EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

Both provincial and municipal finances are in a difficult position, and both are forced to adopt a policy of the strictest economy and retrenchment, so much so that you are unable to make all the progress you would wish with your scheme for compulsory primary education, as well as in other matters.

I share your regret, Mr. President, that the disagreement between the Government and the Corporation on the subject of the Government grant for primary education in Bombay should have developed into a law-suit. I say this "without prejudice," but I understand that Government in the past made various reasonable offers of settlement. I can only say that I am sure that the Government would be only too glad to consider any proposals which might obviate the regrettable waste of time and money which must inevitably be the consequences of litigation.

You have undoubtedly cause to be grateful to Providence for the success of the efforts of your Executive to improve the health of the City as shown by the fact that the morality returns have again established a low record. I understand that for the last five or six years the figures have been every year more and more satisfactory, a fact which I think may be claimed as showing that the improvement is traceable to an amelioration of sanitary conditions. I am convinced that the measures which you have adopted for the scientific eradication of malaria will have, if indeed they have not already had, a marked effect on the general health of the City.

I fully appreciate your pride in the fact that your Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Dalal, and your Executive Health Officer, Dr. Nerurkar, are connected with ties of birth, education and training with the City and I am sure that all who have the welfare of the City at heart appreciate, in no less a degree than yourself, the manner in which they are maintained the honourable traditions of their offices.

In the evening Mrs. Meyer Nissim hoisted the National Flag in the Municipal balcony. Hundreds of students who witnessed the ceremony, cheered her enthusiastically.

SUKKUR BARRAGE WORKS.

Council Condemns Govt. Extravagance.

The proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday started with questions and answers by some of the members which occupied about half an hour.

Dr. P. G. Solanki (nominated) enquired as to what had become of the adjournment motion in regard to the arrest and conviction of Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel. He was given to understand that the motion was to have been moved by the member from Kaira.

President: The adjournment motion was placed in my hands by a member from Kaira on Saturday morning and it was withdrawn a few hours later. I suppose the information will satisfy the Hon. member.

Dr. Solanki: Was it withdrawn by the member who wanted to move it?

President: Yes.

GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah then moved a demand for a grant of Rs. 3,12,47,000 under the head of "Lloyd Barrage and Canals Consrtuction".

Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch (Karachi) moved that the total grant be reduced by Rs. 1,000. Mr. Baloch severely criticised the activities of the Government on Lloyd Barrage and complained that establishment charges were gradually mounting up and that no effort had been made to economise in that direction. There was no necessity to appoint five superintending engineers for the Barrage works. The Government were indulging in extravagant expenditrue on the scheme, he said.

The General Member: Your pamphlet contains a number of incorrect statements.

Mr. Baloch: It suits the purpose of the General Member to say so. Even the Vishvesharaya Committee had remarked that the establishment charges were too heavy.

The General Member: The Vishvesharaya Committee has not stated anything of the kind.

The President: I must draw the attention of the members that when words are quoted from the Committee's report, they should be correctly quoted.

DISCOURAGING MUSLIMS.

Mr. Baloch submitted that that was the opinion expressed by the Vishvesharaya Committee. If Government had given effect to the recommendation of the Committee, they would have made a good saving in the expenditure.

Mr. Syed Mahomed Mian Shah (Hyderabad) supported the cut motoin and complained that Mahomedan engineers did not get proper share in the Barrage works. There were certain superior officers who discouraged Mahomedan engineers.

The General Member: Will the member name those superior officers?

Mr. Miran Shah requested the Government to enquire into this complaint. He also urged Government to employ Sind labourers as they were as efficient and hard-working as other labourers.

UNRELIABLE ESTIMATES.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) expressed his doubt in regard to the success of the scheme. The actual cost of the scheme had already exceeded by Rs. two crores over the originals while the land sales had not realised the anticipated value. This, he said, unmistakably proved the contention of the non-official members that the Government estimates were not correct. He opined that the Barrage scheme was bound to prove unproductive.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. S. C. Harrison (Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage) characterised Mr. Baloch's speech as most amazing. In the first place, he remarked, Mr. Baloch attempted to belittle the two experts appointed by Government to review the scheme and wanted Government to consult Sir John Auckland in regard to the Barrage project.

Mr. Baloch had made many misstatements in his pamphlets and he was inclined to use sharp words, but would follow the advice of the President and say he had made many incorrect statements. Mr. Baloch had alleged that the Vishvesharaya Committee were taken to Sind when the Barrage works were at a stand-still and under inundation. Mr. Harrison said that was absolutely incorrect, as the Committee were able to see the works at the bed of the river.

Continuing he said the revised figure given two years ago by the General Member was Rs. 20,03,00,000. The excess was only 9 per cent. over the original estimates of 1,835 lakhs. He submitted that if they were able to complete the work within the revised estimates, it would create a record.

The General Member assured the House that the Government would try their best to keep the expenditure within the estimates. It was obvious, he said, that even in building ordinary structures, estimates are exceeded and if the estimates are exceeded by 9 per cent. on Barrage works, he submitted it was not too much.

Mr. Haji Mir Baloch in reply gave the instance of Rohri Canal where estimates had exceeded cent per cent. He challenged the Chief Engineer to complete the Barrage works within the estimates.

The motion cut was negatived and the original grant of Rs. 3,12,47,000 was agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day.

"DEPRESSED" HINDUS REFUSED TEMPLE ENTRY.

Sanatanists Assault Satyagrahis In Bombay.

The "Depressed" class Satyagrahis were again led on Wednesday by Mr. Devrukhaker for the purpose or getting entry into Hindu temples. They tried Madhav bag, Bhuleshwar and Mumbadevi temples, but all of them closed their doors in the faces of the Satyagrahis.

Their "modus operandi" was that Mr. Devrukhker first approached the temple authorities and told them that he and his 200 friends, who were following him, belonged to the "Depressed classes" and wanted to enter the temple and worship the idol. On hearing this the gates were immediately closed against them and they were asked to clear out of the compound. This happened at about 9 a.m.

ANGRY CASTE HINDUS.

At Bhuleshwar some of the Satyagrahis were assaulted by caste Hindus and Mr. Mendc Patil was slightly injured. There was some uproar and the few Satyagrahis were surrounded by large crowds. When things looked ugly the Police appeared on the scene and the crowd was dispersed. The Satyagrahis were asked to go where they liked, and this they did. They have made a complaint to the Police about the assault.

In the morning about 7-30 two or three "Depressed Class" women without asking for permission, or disclosing their identity, visited the Bhuleshwar Temple and Mr. Devrukhakher found that nothing had happened to the Gods inside. It is not known what the temple authorities intend doing in this particular case, since they were subsequently informed of the "sacrilege."

INTERCESSORY PRAYERS FOR CHRISTIANS.

—:o:—

A Chaptain's Resignation.

LONDON, March 11.

In the Commons, Mr. Shaw stated that only one Army Chaplain had resigned in connection with the orders regarding intercessory prayers for Christians in Russia, namely, a Chaplain on Reserve. He was arranging that this resignation should not be accepted until the Chaplain in question had had time to consider the precise interpretation of recent instructions.—Reuter.

Reichstag & Young Plan Bill.

LONDON, March 11.

The Reichstag has adopted the second reading of the Young Plan Bill by 251 votes to 174.—Reuter.

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AGAKHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Results Of The Draw.

A big entry has necessitated the playing off of a preliminary round and the Executive, to accommodate the up country challengers has seen that these teams only play after a series of eleminating games between local combinations. Many exciting games are in prospect and local teams will make a strong bid to leep the premier trophy of Western India in Bombay.

The following is the draw:—

PRELIMINARY COMPETITION.

A. Customs v. Mahar Young Joyful Club.

B. Telegraph Recreation v. General Motors.

C. "Times of India" v. Bombay City Police.

D. I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin v. Eastern Telegraphs.

E. Lusitanians Sporting Club A. v. Lusitanians "B".

F. Cathedral High School v. Bombay Port Trust.

G. B. B. & C. I. Railway v. Catholic Youth Association.

H. Bombay University & Parsee Cyclists.

tional Sporting Club.

I. B. E. S. Ex-Students v. Na-

J. Bombay Gymkhana "A" v. Young Comrades.

K. Bombay Portuguese Asscciation v. Rockford Union.

L. B. B. & C. I. Railway santa Cruz v. Tivimnenses Union.

M. The Rest, Ranwar v. Bombay Gymkhana "B".

N. Cathedral Old Boys v. Derby Club.

SECOND RONUD.

1. Winners of A. v. Winners of B.
2. Winners of C. v. Winners of D.
3. Winners of E. v. Winners of F.
4. Winners of G. v. Winners of H.
5. Winners of I. v. Winners of J.
6. Winners of K. v. Winners of L.
7. Winer of M. v. Winners of N.

COMPETITION PROPER.

FIRST ROUND.

Winners of I v. Ajmer Stores.

G. I. P. Railway Combined vs. Freelandgunj Sports.

Winners of 2 v. Poona Rangers.

Winners of 4 v. Kolhapur Infantry.

(Byes into Second Round.)

St. Patricks' Karachi v. Kirkee Poison Team.

Kirkee Sportsmen v. G. I. P. Railway, Sholapur.

Bangalore Indians v. Winners of 3.

Ajmere Loco. v. 3/19 Hyderabad Regiment.

Bangalore Y. M. C. A. v. Dinners of 7.

Winners of 5 v. Winners of 6.

OPENING MATCHES.

The first matches in the tournament will take place on Saturday next when two games will be payed. The first, at 4-15 p.m. will be between Telegraph Recreation and General Motors and the second at 5-30 p.m. between the Lusitanians Sporting Club "A" v. Lusitanians Sporting Club "B".

Fixtures List.

—:o:—

The fixtures of the above Tournament which commences next Saturday are as under:—

Monday, 17th 5-30 p.m. Times of India v. Bombay City Police.

Tuesday, 18th 5-30 p.m. Bombay University v. Parsee Cyclists.

Wednesday, 19th 5-30 p.m. B. E. S. Ex-Students v. National Sporting Club.

Thursday, 20th 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana "B" v. The Rest Ranwar.

Friday, 21st 4-15 p.m. I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" v. Eastern Telegraph, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Portuguese Assn. v. Rockfort Union.

Saturday, 22nd 4-15 p.m. Cathedral High School v. Bombay Port Trust, 5-30 p.m. Custom v. Mahar Young Men.

LADY LAUN TENNIS CHAMPION TO DEFEND TITLES.

—:o:—

Mrs Moody To Play At Wembledon.

Wimbledon will again be graced by the presence of Mrs. Moody (formerly Miss Helen Wills) this year. The famous player will defend her title and will represent her country in the Wightman Cup contest and also in several tournament on the Continent.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS

—:o:—

LINDRUM'S SERIES OF BIG BREAKS

Lindrum leads Smith in the match at the Memorial Hall, London.

The closing scores were:—

Lindrum:—4287 (Breaks 1417 and 1809)

Smith:—358

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Scores:—

Davis 2,428

McConachy 1,281

STOP PRESS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

Up to the hour of writing the first day of the great Satyagraha campaign passed off without any sensational event happening. The atmosphere is still thick with speculation as to the possibility of Gandhiji's arrest at any moment. The arrival in Ahmedabad of a strong military force and a special saloon tend to give some sort of credence to the worst fears entertained. The plausible explanation as to why Gandhiji was not arrested before he commenced his march is forthcoming in various forms. It is surmised in some quarters that the Government might have postponed action with a view to avoid the tremendous stir which might have been created had the arrest been effected in the Ashram. If there is any truth in this assumption which appears unlikely to all appearances the arrest is likely to be made in a quiet village atmosphere which might minimise the chances of demonstration on the spot. But all these are conjectures based on premises are not to be ignored. How even Mahatmaji himself expected to be arrested last night could be guessed by his speech at the prayer time this morning. He let drop an incidental remark while addressing the inmates of the Ashram that he did not expect to be free till then. He referred to the advice of Geeta and significantly remarked that there was a Divine direction behind whatever he did. The speech was clearly indicative of the fact that he expected his arrest before the march.

A rumour has obtained wide currency that Gandhiji was confidentially informed by the Police authorities that they would come to the Ashram late in the night provided their were instructions to that effect. Inquiries in reliable quarters did not result in a definite contradiction to the above rumour. One fact that marges out of all surmises and apprehensions is that the Government have not still decided on any particular course of action. They are still in two minds and in all probability awaiting instructions from White Hall.

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THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1930.

HIGH-HANDED AND ILLEGAL.

—:o:—

Fuller particulars about the arrest and conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai confirm one's suspicion that the authorities have egregiously blundered in the matter. It is now abundantly clear that the action taken against the Sardar was not only uncalled-for and arbitrary, but was also utterly illegal. Some of the main facts of the case are stated in the latest issue of "Young India" by Mr. Mahadeo Desai, who has the advantage of having interviewed the Sardar himself in jail and whose veracity cannot be questioned. Mr. Desai states that Mr. Vallabhbhai set out for Borsad not to disobey the Salt Act or for any such campaign but only to prepare the people for a fitting reception of Gandhiji and his band or volunteers when they would pass through the district. Mr. Vallabhbhai did not intend even to make a speech at Ras, where he was arrested, except to tell the people that they might go to the other place where he was to address a meeting. He had hardly opened his lips when he was served with a notice not to address the meeting. Thus challenged, he had no other course but to say that he would disobey the order and was arrested before there was anything like a speech. At the trial he pleaded guilty only in the sense that he was about to disobey the order. It is also clear from the Bombay Government's declining to answer the question in the local Council whether the Magistrate had consulted them and from Mr. Jinnah's uncontradicted statement in the Assembly that the Magistrate had not obtained Government's consent, that Mr. Jinnah's suspicion is right. Well may Gandhiji remark: "The Viceroy is sorry for my contemplated breach of the law. What is to be said of this act of corrupting and abusing the law, interfering with a man's liberty in the name of the law?"

If the arrest was arbitrary, the conviction was positively illegal. It has now been authoritatively declared both in the Assembly and in the Bombay Council that Mr. Vallabhbhai was served with a notice under Section 42 of the District Police Act and convicted under Section 71 of the same Act. Now Section 42 contemplates action against "the carrying of arms, cudgels or other weapons, the carrying, collection and preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles, the exhibition of persons or corpses or figures thereof, the public utterance of cries, singing of songs, playing of music, delivery of harangues and use of gestures or mimetic representations", etc., when such demonstrations are expected to cause a breach of the peace. It passes one's understanding how Mr. Vallabhbhai's interview with the people at a halting station on his way to some other place could bring him under this of all penal sections. Secondly, apart from untenability of Section 42 in the case in question, having been served with a notice under this Section, Mr. Vallabhbhai ought to have been convicted according to the Act under Section 68 and not Section 71, which deals with penalties for disobeying orders under Section 54. Under Section 68, however, only a fine up to Rs. 200 can be imposed upon the accused. It is thus transparently clear that the conviction of Mr. Vallabhbhai is utterly illegal. In these circumstances it is amazing that the Home Member of the Government of India, instead of censuring the erring magistrates, should vilify the people of the district as being inflammable material. If Government respect their own laws as they want others to respect them, they should straightway release Mr. Vallabhbhai and make such amends as are possible.

Writing about Mr. Vallabhbhai's incarceration, Gandhiji says in "Young India": "Gujarat, nay India, is preparing to vindicate the authority of the supreme law which will supersede the utter lawlessness masquerading under the name of law. The authorities have imprisoned Vallabhbhai in the hope that his work will languish. Before long they will realise that his work will continue as if he were bodily in the midst of his people." The Government could not have but realised that Mr. Vallabhbhai is a greater power in prison than when free. His imprisonment on the eve of Gandhiji's march to Jalalpur has only added to the rousing power of that march. It is a relief to learn that the march has commenced without any untoward experience. It is not exactly an untoward experience that before Gandhiji had gone far from the Ashram his volunteers had collected Rs. 5,000 for the campaign. Mr. Vallabhbhai's release is a question of days. And when he is free he can be trusted to resume his work with the impetuosity of an impeded stream.

VALUE OF GOOD HUMOUR.

—:o:—

The splendid demonstrations in Bombay to commemorate Gandhiji's great march passed off peacefully, thanks to the excellent order kept by the National volunteers, the markedly evident desire of the participants not to allow the slightest chance of disorder taking place, except in one or two cases in which youthful effervescence exceeded the bounds of discretion. But we cannot too strongly condemn the lack of good humour and sense of perspective shown by a section of the Police in dealing with the crowd of schoolboys near the Police Court. We hope the Commissioner of Police will enjoin upon his subordinates the necessity of observing both. It is a serious blot upon the good name of the Police that some practising advocates of the Esplanade Police Court should have been obliged to issue a statement in which they declare, concerning the incident of which they were eye-witnesses, that "several policemen and some sergeants indiscriminately and wantonly assaulted boys of tender age with lathis in the Court compound. One of them was seen bleeding." This is not the way to preserve "law and order" in a civilized country by the functionaries of a Government which claims to be civilized. and the public is entitled to know what action Government take against those of the functionaries who resorted to the use of lathis to disperse a crowd of school boys of tender age in a manner which has been condemned by responsible eye-witnesses and which resulted in injuries to several boys.

REFUSING TO BUDGE.

—:o:—

Mr. MacDonald's cool declaration after the defeat of his Government in the Commons on Tuesday on a snap division over the Conservative amendment to the Coal Mines Bill and his challenge to Mr. Baldwin to turn the Labourites out by moving a regular vote of censure are a significant indication that the British Premier is conscious of the strength of his position. The Tories would like to hound the Labour Government out of office, but the Liberals are content merely to go on nagging it. On the vital question of a vote of no confidence a section of the Liberals are sure to abstain from voting. Even at the time of the division which gave the Conservatives a chance of obtaining a victory by the narrow margin of 12, it is significant that Mr. Lloyd George was absent from the House, Sir John Simon and Sir Donald McLean were away enjoying "an important dinner." The two latter are notoriously disinclined to see the Tories returned to power while as regards Mr. Lloyd George the Labourites have discovered that he may bark but he will refuse to bite. He knows the consequences.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTH

—:o:—

Mr. Gnananjan Niyogi of Calcutta has done a service by compiling in a pamphlet entitled "India", some valuable testimonials of British and other Western Scholars on British rule in India. Of special interest at the present day are the following views on Salt in India: "I believe myself that a great deal of the loss of cattle from murrain in India has arisen from want of salt".—(Lord Lawrence.) "India is the only country where salt is taxed in any way. Poor millions whose every morsel of food is thus taxed are pining away in their wretched thatches along with their starving cattle". Very interesting, though not unfamiliar, is the advice given to Government in 1858 by the "West Minister Review" which said: "Our true policy should be to play off race against race and caste against caste." That policy is now faithfully followed by champions of foreign interests and by none more zealously than the "Times of India." Those who have still doubts about this paper may watch the news, the headlines and the articles in it for but a month.

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

—:o:—

HISTORIC AND INTERNATIONAL PRECEDENTS.

(BY POLITICUS.)

VI.*

The case made out so far is based, almost entirely, on the fundamental principles of the law of contract; and these, in their turn, are reinforced because of their ethical basis in the conscience of civilised mankind. Let me now mention a few of the 'precedents,' of historic and international importance, which would convince the reader that what is sought to be conveyed in this series is not a mere special pleader on behalf of a bankrupt people; but the argument for a case strengthened by every consideration of law and morality, and backed by the most unimpeachable precedent.

The only case in which a future Swaraj Government of India could at all be held to be bound by the "debts" incurred by the present Government of India, is in the event of the transfer of effective power and constitutional authority being made peacefully That is the only way to preserve, in the eyes of the law, a continuity of life and identity. This is one,—and the strongest—argument, for a rapid achievement of Dominion Status." The British Indian Government, in their own interests as well as of those others whose guarantors they may constitute themselves to be, must consider, in regulating the rate of constitutional advancement in India, if it be wise to drive a people to counsels of desperation, for sheer inability to grasp the significance of the changes of the day.

UNCONSCIONABLE CLAIMS.

But even a "Dominion Status —or Swaraj—Government for India, achieved peacefully and by mutual consent, so as to maintain the continuity of the legal corporation, cannot accept blindly and without scrutiny the aggregate of obligations which it may suit the present Government to incur and pass on to the successor. If the obligation in respect of "Debt" is thus taken over blindly, there is no knowing what other claims of vested interests may similarly be attempted to be perpetuated. The claims of the Indian Civil Servant, in respect of salary, pensions, leave, &c., as guaranteed to-day are already unconscionably excessive in view of the economic ability of India. And, if to these and such like, we add the "claims" of people like Lord Inchcape for an absolute monopoly of our carrying trade; or of the Exchange Banks for our financing business, —on no stronger ground than that they were doing this business while India was still in political minority and in an economically backward condition,—then the Swaraj we shall pretend to possess will only be a mirage.

AN ANALOGY.

If, then, a careful scrutiny of every item of public "debt" is to be premised as an indispensable condition of taking over charge, the negotiator on behalf of India would have ample reason in law, morality and history to urge against the bulk of the present "Debt" charged to India. If the matter is, as I think it ought to be, submitted to an International Court to be thrashed out, that body cannot but take notice of the analogy already advanced. There is a whole chapter of International Law regarding the continuity of treaty obligations, after an interruption has been made by a war or such like between the contracting nations. If the change of government in India is made after a forcible breach with continuity, it is exceedingly doubtful if the League of Nations, or any similar body, could, in fairness, ask the Indian National Government to shoulder the responsibility for such "debts", if the latter decline to take that responsibility without a 'quid pro quo.' Take the most glaring case in point. When the Northern States of the American Union went to war with the Confederate States of the South, on the question of slavery; and when the former won, there was no question of any "compensation" to the dispossessed slave-owners of the South. And, yet slaves were, before that date, regarded as much a form of property as any bonds held by the creditors of India could be. It was treated simply as a means of abolishing a wrong; and there can be no "compensation" for such an act. The case of the Irish Free State, exempt from any portion of the United Kingdom debt, is another precedent more akin to India's case

HE CASE OF RUSSIA.

The case of the Soviet Russian Government, declining to shoulder any responsibility for the Tsarist debts incurred for the enslavement of the country, may perhaps seem too radical a measure to be mentioned in an orthodox series of articles, like the present. But the rationale of the Russian repudiation of debts will have to be deeply pondered over by whoever negotiates the ultimate terms for a Swaraj Government in India. For the Indian "Debt" has been incurred by an alien Government, without the consent or concurrence of the people of India. The bulk of this "debt", moreover, is due to reasons and conditions, for which the Indian people cannot be made liable by any stretch of imagination, much less of ethics or law. For a large slice, again, of this "debt", payments have already been made far more than the amounts received, not only by way of interest, but also by way of capital repayment, though concealed and camouflaged so as to prevent detection of the real nature of such payments. And, finally, for almost the whole of this "debt," there are either no assets, no 'quid pro quo'; or the assets are such as to involve the most substantial claim for set-off, which must be admitted before an account may be said to have been properly rendered, and discharged.

ANALOGY OF PRIVATE DEBTS.

The analogy of private debts may also be mentioned to round up the ethical moral of this contention. The laws of insolvency in every civilised country regard the failure to meet the liabilities due to the absence of adequate assets to be not as in the nature of a crime, which must be visited with the heaviest punishment the legal system of the country provides. No Shylock will nowadays be permitted to grind his knife preparatory to taking his stipulated pound of flesh from his defaulting debtor, merely because the latter through no fault of his is unable to meet the bond on the due date. Even when the defaulter is suspected of some trick or illegal action accounting for the failure, he is not allowed to be treated as an enemy of society. Punishment may be inflicted where acts of deliberate swindling are too great and too palpable to be overlooked. But where the failure is due to the ordinary mischances of a commercial-cum-capitalist activity, no country would permit nowadays the life and future of a citizen to be hounded out of existence, merely because of a commercial default in meeting obligations. The public representative will step in to realise as much of the estate as it is possible to realise; and to distribute the proceeds 'pro rata' among the creditors; and thereafter the defaulter will be discharged from his default, and will be free to make a new life for himself. Where there are no assets, on the other hand, there can be not even that much persecution of the defaulter, whose career will suffer no material check, imposed with the sanction of the law, towards the process of rehabilitation.

AN ELEMENTARY RIGHT.

These analogies of private municipal law, and international precedent may be multiplied endlessly. The object is, in the present instance, simply to show that merely because a beneficiary of a trust, coming of age, proposes to scrutinise minutely the obligations alleged to have been incurred on his behalf by his trustee during the period of his minority, he shall not be branded as a defaulter or an insolvent. It is a simple matter of his elementary right, which neither in municipal law nor in international usage can be denied to him. In the case of India, the complication of the "debt" being owed not exclusively to her own nationals is an added argument for a yet more searching scrutiny before the obligation is taken over. We must not put our signature or endorsement to a bond, which is not rightfully due from us and as will be shown more at length in the concluding article, we must not fail to honour the bond, which we have with our free consent, and after every possible scrutiny consented to adopt and ratify as our own transaction. On that basis, the example of the European countries, like France, Germany, Italy, and 'ad hoc genus omne,' who suffered from the depreciation of money in the post-war years, brought about by deliberate inflation of the currency, to a point where the medium of exchange lost all real value, may not be without its own significance. No body dares call France a bankrupt nation, or dares to go to war with her, because the frank is now worth one-fifth of what it was before the War. Incidentally, in consequence, the debts incurred by the French Government in terms of the franc of pre-war value, or even post-war position, for a long time after peace was restored, can be and have been discharged in terms of value one-fifth or less of what was actually paid by the creditor to the debtor. In Germany, by this smple process of currency inflation, the entire internal,—or rather Mark debt has been paid off by means of worthless paper. No body,

(Continued on page 19

*Previous articles appeared on February 17, 21 and 27 and March 5 and 10 respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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The Tax-payers' Right.

Replying to a question in the Commons, Mr. Wedgwood Benn informed Mr. Wardlaw-Milne that he had no information to the effect that the Government Telegraph offices were being used for the purpose of sending messages recommending refusal to pay taxes, But supposing the Telegraph offices are being so used, we do not see anything illegal or unfair or improper in it. On the other hand, it would be unfair on the part of Government to prevent such use of the offices. The tax payers who finance the telegraph and post offices and the whole Government have every right to use the offices in discussing whether or not they should withhold the taxes.

Some Amends.

A savage sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment was imposed some time ago by the Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly on Mr. Mukundlal Sarkar, Mr. Singaravelu Chetty and thirteen others for alleged criminal conspiracy to stop trains and to endanger the safety of those travelling by the trains during the last South Indian strike. On appeal, however, the Madras High Court has taken a saner view of the "conspiracy" and acquitted three of the accused and reduced the sentences on the others, including the two named above, to six months' imprisonment from the date of their surrender or rearrest. The offence of the accused was that they lay on railway lines in front of trains that were, in the words of the Justices who heard the appeal, "practically stationary". It could not reasonably be argued, the Judges held, that such a course endangered the safety of the persons travelling. They also hold that the conviction was under a wrong Section. Their judgment in fact constitutes a severe vote of censure on the Sessions Judge and the prosecution.

Swadeshi Campaign.

A big propaganda is reported to be carried on in Britain to persuade the people to buy Lancashire cloth as far as possible. The propaganda is quite natural, every man should stand up for his own country first. The British example should further encourage Indians to redouble their efforts to use Swadeshi cloth only. India's need for Swadeshi is, indeed, far greater than Britain's. Among other advantages that Britain has she can determine both British and Indian tariffs as she likes, whereas Indians have to rely most on private organised effort. Those who wish to lighten Mahatma Gandhi's self-imposed burden but are not able to follow him to jail cannot do better than take the Swadeshi pledge and use khaddar exclusively or as far as possible. In the natural excitement about the civil disobedience campaign the boycott of foreign cloth should not be forgotten but should rather be intensified. It is said that British women are asked to use red roses made of cotton "as a sign of determination to buy Lancashire goods wherever possible." Indian boys may well use the white khaddar cap as a sign of their loyalty to Gandhiji and as a symbol of the purity of his non-violent campaign.

A Thought For The Day.

"He gave us a scare! His programme filled our jails. You can't go on arresting people for ever, you know, not when there are 319,000,000 of them. And if they had taken his next step and refused to pay taxes! God knows where we would have been.

"Gandhi's was the most colossal experiment in world history; and it came within an inch of succeeding. But he couldn't control men's passions. They became violent and he called off his programme."

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.
(Governor of Bombay in 1922, in an interview).

The Reason Why.

Waiter—"Pardon me, sir, this money you gave me includes nothing for the waiter."

Irascible diner.—"I didn't eat one, did I?"

POLICE ATTACK SCHOOL BOYS INDISCRIMINATELY.

Lawyers Say Boys Were Not Aggressive.

The school-boys' demonstration in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement on Wednesday resulted in what some practising lawyers who witnessed the scene describe as indiscriminate and wanton attack by the police on a crowd of school-boys, some of whom had to be removed to the hospital.

The incident which led to this ugly development was the arrest of a school-boy from among the demonstrators for alleged disorderly behaviour. The boy was then marched off to the Esplanade Police Station, a crowd of boys following him to the station.

UNPROVOKED ATTACK.

No sooner did they reach the entrance of the police station the police officers and constables made an attack on the crowd without even giving them time to disperse. The boys began to run helter-skelter and tried to escape in all possible directions, but the police chased them by beating them indiscriminately.

INJURED STUDENTS.

Several students were seriously injured and were removed to the hospital. A tall police sergeant with his helmet tilted on his head was seen beating all those who came in his way. The police constables taking the hint were not slow in following their "Sab".

SCHOOL-BOYS RELEASED.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, came down on the first floor to the police station and ordered the arrested school-boy to be released on a deposit of Rs. 70. The Magistrate was heard to observe: "So far I have not ordered any arrests. but if the panic continues I will be compelled to order arrests."

The incident created great excitement near the Esplanade Police Court, but the arrival of Mr. Nariman and Mr. Yusuf Meheralli on the scene relieved the tension. They asked the crowd of school-boys to disperse.

THE INJURED BOYS.

The names of the injured boys are:—(1) Mr. Batuk Desai, aged 22, received lathi blows on the shoulder and back. (2) Ratilal Kushalchand, aged 12, severely beaten on the head and right eye. (3) B. D. Smart, aged 17, received lathi blows on arm and back. (4) K. M. Mehta, aged 12, lathi blows on left leg and eye, swelling on the right shoulder. (5) Chandulal Ratilal, aged 22, employed in the "Hindustan" Press, received two lathi blows on the left arm. (6) S. N. Joshi, aged 16, received lathi blows on his head and right knee. (7) S. M. Shah, aged 15, received lathi blows on right knee. (8) D. N. Deshpande, aged 15, received lathi blow on his leg. (9) R. G. Kane, aged 16, received a hunter blow on his face and throat. (10) Vanraj, a student of the Bhatia High School, suffered rather serious injuries on the head and was removed to the hospital.

All the injured persons were treated in the hospital.

BOMBAY LAWYERS' MANIFESTO.

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Boys Not "Aggressive."

The practising lawyers at the Esplanade Police Court who had witnessed the police assault on the student-demonstrators on Wednesday have issued the following statement:—

"We, the following Advocates practising in the Esplanade Court, do hereby state that on the 12th instant at about 1-30 p.m. we saw from the balcony and the windows of the Bar Library several policemen and some sergeants indiscriminately and wantonly assaulting boys of tender age with lathis in the Court compound. One of them was seen bleeding.

We did not see the boys taking any aggressive attitude except some shouting.

(Sd.) R. M. Desai, B. B. Kampani, V. S. Thakore, N. T. Shroff, B. M. Gajjur, N. A. Nanavaty, Advocates.

WANTED NAMES OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

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Application To Be Made To-day

An application will be made today (Thursday) before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on behalf of the injured boys requesting the Court that the names of those police officers and policemen be supplied to them to take necessary action.

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

(Continued From Page 1.)

With Mr. Yusuf Mererally in command the volunteers went through their drill and then formed themselves into a procession. The procession was led by lady volunteers carrying national flags and Cyclist volunteers bearing "Independence banners." The procession marched through Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road and returned to the Congress House to participate in the demonstrations.

MANY MUSLIMS.

Long before 3 a. m. the Congress House compound was crowded to overflowing with men and women who were eager to participate in the flag saluation ceremony. Among the audience numbering several thousands there were a large number of Mahomedans who took part in the procession which followed. A European couple Prof. H. A and Mrs. Miller saluted the national flag and marched with the procession throughout. Mr. Miller is a Professor of Sociology in the State University of Ohio, America.

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION

Mr. K. F. Nariman in unfurling the flag declared that it was customary for every nation to commence its fight with the flag saluation ceremony. That every morning Mahatma Gandhi had launched upon a unique fight which was the greatest political event in the world. He asked the audience to remember that the flag which he was hoisting represented the aims and aspirations of the Indian people and, therefore, they should protect its honour even at the cost of their lives. The great fight had now commenced in all its earnestness. What was going to be Bombay's contribution to it, he asked?

Mr. Nariman announced that he would lead a deputation of the B. P. C. C. and meet Mahatma Gandhi at Nadiad on the 15th instant with a view to receive Mahatma's instructions with regard to the campaign which the B. P. C. C. would launch in Bombay. He expressed the hope that before that time the War Council of the B. P. C. C. would be able to raise an army of 6,000 volunteers.

The meeting then formed itself into a huge procession and marched through principal streets in the City. Starting from the Congress House the procession wended its way through Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Dhobi Talao and reached the Esplanade Maidan after an hour's march where the procession dispersed. On the route the processionists were accorded popular reception; the residents of Dhobi Talao being profuse in the expression of their sympathy by showering flower petals on the processionists.

GANDHIJI'S CONFIDENCE IN BOMBAY!

—:o:—

CITIZENS MUST RESPOND.

The following telegram has been received from Gandhiji by the B. P. C. C.:—

"I have the telegram of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee about Jamnalalji. I agree with the Committee that Jamnalalji's presence in Bombay at the present moment will be of greater benefit to the country than elsewhere. I have conferred with him and he has decided to give Bombay as much time as he can. I only hope that Bombay will make the fullest use of his presence and will take a leading part as has been its wont in the movement of emancipation. I hope that Bombay has fittingly celebrated Sardar Vallabhbhai's arrest."

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has consequently been co-opted as a Member of the War Council. Jamnalalji is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day.

AT GHATKOPAR.

From early morning great activity was visible in Ghatkopar, for volunteers in uniform had begun to gather at Congress Committee Office. The Youth League, the Congress Committee and the Swayamsevak Mandal had co-operated and organised a procession which started with a band, and returned to the Congress Office at 8 a.m., where Mr. K. G. Mashruwalla, President, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, unfurled the national flag and exhorted the people to keep the flag flying by keeping up the struggle for freedom unabated till freedom was achieved. A public meeting was subsequently held when Mr. Mashruwalla explained the grave nature of the struggle.

Mr. Shanker Rao Dev, Preisident, Maharashtra Congress Party, addressed the meeting in Marathi. Prof. Dharmanand Kausambi also spoke.

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PAREL OBSERVES HARTAL.

Under the auspices of the Parel Village Young Boys' League, the '12th March" was celebrated with complete hartal in Parel village, all the shops and vegetable market remaining closed. The Municipal Schools (both Boys' and Girls') were deserted, and the students formed in a procession and passed through the principal streets of the Ward.

A meeting was held in the open space opposite the K. E. M. Hospital and several speakers addressed the young boys on the significance of the day. It was resolved to picket two liquor shops in Parel Village for the day, since they were not closed and to restart the same whenever it would be necessary.

WHAT SANTA CRUZ DID.

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The suburb of Santa Cruz celebrated the inauguration of civil disobedience by Mahatma Gandhi in a fitting manner on Wednesday morning. A big procession led by ladies carrying national flags and singing national songs started from the Santa Cruz Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. and went through several streets.

The route was Station Road, Godbunder Road, Gujjar Lane, Tagore Road and Tilak Road.

A meeting was held when the speakers exhorted the people to be prepared for the great sacrifice which they might be called upon to make.

Medical Students Wish Success To Gandhiji.

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A meeting of the Students of G.S. Medical College was held yesterday. The proceedings began with the enfurling of National flag and a telegram was sent to Mahatmaji, which runs as follows:—

God bless you with success in your noble and unique fight for the emancipation of our Mother country.

Students,
G. S. Medical College.

An appeal was made requesting the students to use Swadeshi goods "as far as possible" after a full military salute to the National Flag, the meeting terminated.

GREAT MARCH FOR LIBERTY BEGINS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

crowd with sky-rending cries of 'Vande Mataram" and "Gandhiki-Jai'. In pursuance of the ancient tradition an auspicious vermilion mark was applied to the forehead of Gandhiji by a young lady. The other "Warriors" of the National Army were also similarly blessed by ladies. Mahatmaji inspected the army which he was to lead on the great march, and after he was satisfied as to the arrangements he took his stand at the head of the March. He was dressed in his usual simple attire, and carried no kit about him. All along he was smiling to the people from whom he was receiving reverential greetings.

Precisely at 6-30 the great march was begun amidst cries of "Vande Mataram". Mr. Manilal Kothari was keeping company with Gandhiji in the vanguard row. Mahatmaji was walking a little too fast for his health and age. He was carrying a long stick in his hand obviously for support. The whole army was marching in a perfectly disciplined manner. The agile general in the front was indeed a source of inspiration to all. The army passed all along the distance of ten miles up to Aslali between the densely packing rows of people who were standing in their places for hours together, eager for the "darshan" of India's great General. Ahmedabad had had on this occasion one of its hugest processions during living memory. With the possible exceptions of children and decrepits every resident of the city must have watched the great procession which was at least two miles in length. Those who could not find a standing place in the streets through which the army marched had made use of housetops and galleries, open walls and trees, and every conceivable place they could get hold of. The whole city seemed to be "en fete" on this historic occasion. The cries of "Gandhi-ki-Jai" were rending the skies all along the march.

BUSY TIME FOR CAMERAMEN AND JOURNALISTS.

One quaint feature of the occasion was that whatever secret arrangements the guardians of law and order might have made not a single uniformed police was to be seen within a radius of three miles up to Ellis Bridge in the heart of the city. Camera-men could be counted in hundreds, while the cinema film cameras were not a few. The whole procession was filmed from the motor tops. The press representatives not only from all over India but also from England and Germany accompanied the procession. In the rearguard of the procession was a bullock cart with Khaddar for sale. A horse also was taken along with the army. The schools and the college in the city and a number of mills remained closed for the day, as a large number of students and workers took part in the procession. The programme, as finally settled, provides that Mr. Abbas Tyabji will lead the band in the event of Gandhiji's arrest. The rest of the officers in charge continue to function as arranged before. Good many volunteers coming from all parts of the country had to be disappointed because they could not be admitted in the first batch.

A VOLUNTEER'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

A notable incident occurred in the early hours of this morning when an up-country Volunteer presented himself at the gate Ashram and requested the authorities in most appealing terms that he should be taken in the first group. He was a picture of disappointment when he was flatly told that his request could not be complied with. Large crowds of people accompanied Mahatmaji right up to Aslali where the party arrived at nine o'clock and was ceremoniously received by the village people.

"LIKE RAMA ON HIS 12 YEARS' EXILE."

—:o:—

Touching Scenes At Bidding Farewell.

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

Long before Mahatmaji was due to start on his historic march, the whole route from Ellis Bridge to the Ashram was lined with hundreds of anxious people, men women and children, to have his last "darshan" and bid farewell to Mahatma and his batch of 79 volunteers. Every inch of available space was occupied on the Ashram grounds.

About 20 minutes prior to his coming out of his room, he received some prominent local gentlemen. At 10 minutes past six, he came out accompanied by Sir Prabasankar Pattani, Sjt. Mahadeva Desai and Lala Payarelal, his Secretary, who is one of the volunteers in the batch. Behind him were the 78 volunteers in line of two with bag and bedding. Gandhiji stopped for twenty minutes when prayers were offered and the ladies of the Ashram made the auspicious "kunkum" mark on his forehead and garlanded him with hand-spun yarn. Gandhiji wore his usual loin cloth and covered his body with a piece of khaddar.

TOUCHING SCENES.

Serene and calm with folded hands, Gandhiji offered his prayers and then once again resumed his usual smile. Then followed the farewell and leave-taking by almost all the inmates, Gandhiji offering his blessings to every one and patting each individual on his back. The leave-taking ceremony was the most touching. Tears of joy trickled down the eyes of those present. This finished, Gandhiji looked at his watch and exactly at half-past six, he started with his band of national soldiers on his march amidst cries of "Bande Mataram". With quick and firm steps he started and so quickly and enthusiastically was he marching that the hundreds of people who followed the procession found it difficult to keep pace with the marching party.

LIKE RAMA ON HIS EXILE.

Mahatmaji looked more like Rama going on the 12 years' exile, with grim determination never to return to the Ashram untill the goal was reached, than a commander of an army. Right up to Ellis Bridge from where the way bifurcates, the party covered a distance of over two miles in about an hour. On the way from the Ashram to the bridge the people showered rose-petals on him and the whole queue bowed down to him as he passed, Mahatmaji responded by bowing and smiling.

Near Ellis Bridge, the rush of visitors had rather decreased as the crowd turned Citywards. It is hoped that at about 10, the party will reach Aslali, the first halt on the way, which is about seven miles from the Ashram.—Free Press.

CROWDS KEEP VIGIL WHOLE NIGHT.

Rumours Of Impending Arrest Belied.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

The outer precincts of the Ashram last night presented an appearance of a camping ground. After prayers, there was a considerable diminution in the number of people that collected there. But again from 9'o clock every bus that arrived from the City brought in a fresh contingent of people from the City proper and villagers around the villages around. The last Railway train that arrived at about 10-30 P.M. brought a fairly large number from different towns in Gujrat.

RUMOURS OF IMPENDING ARREST.

What was it that brought all these people to the Ashram at night? Strong rumours were being heard that Mahatma Gandhi would be arrested at about 11 last night. Officials were said to be surveying the situation. The approaches to the Ashram were full of people, and on both sides of the road leading to the Ashram, people were found campign. Three batches of 30 and 40 squatted on the ground and were discussing various possibilities and forming surmises. The two main gates of the Ashram which were closed, were besieged by a batch of 60 and 70 people. The whole open space was buzzing with human voices. During this din and noise and intensity of feeling, one thing that struck the visitors was that the Ashramites were as usual making preparations for retiring, while as usual the night watchmen comprising of male members of the of the Ashram were at their duty at the gates. By the time it was 10, Mahatmaji, who was calm and unruffled, retired to bed though some time later than his usual period which is 9'o clock.

UNPARALLELED SCENE.

As the night advanced, some of the crowd were seeing prostrating themselves on the ground, while others lighted a camp fire to protect themselves from cold. Such a scene was never witnessed before. The outside of the Ashram was converted into a small busy village. Only a few inmates of the Ashram were found awake, and making busy preparations for the March. Principal Kriplani was awake the whole night, moving about the place.

By the time it was 3 A.M. people who had taken a short nap awoke and began to enquire as to whether anything had happened during their short rest and whether Gandhiji was safe.

"Is 'Bapu' safe", asked the mill labourers of a Free Press representative. "Oh yes", the pressman replied and the inarticulate labourers' joy knew no bounds. The people, of course, believed that the Government naturally had changed their plans at the eleventh hour. Everybody heard with a sigh of relief that the danger 'zone' had passed.

During the whole night journalists were busy and had a rather trying time.

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MARCH STARTED PUNCTUALLY AT 6-30. A. M.

Stream Forded At Jamalpur.

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

Persistent rumours of the imminent arrest of Gandhiji caused considerable stir in the city last night and about a thousand people kept a sort of all-night vigil outside the Ashram the gates of which were guarded by women pickets. The day-break saw a huge wave of humanity moving towards the Ashram and by six o'clock the route from the Ashram to Ellis Bridge was lined with people. Several places on the route were also decorated with flags and foliage.

Gandhiji after the morning prayers paid a final visit to the sick in the Ashram. Punctually at 6|30 a. m. he left with a band of 79 volunteers each of whom had a kit bag of absolute necessaries and a staff.

Gandhiji headed the procession and was followed by the others marching three abreast. Gandhiji was offered flowers and cocoanuts at many places in the city. The processionists quickly traversed the part of the route passing through the city and when they came to the river Sabarmati at Jamalpur they forded the stream in the same formation.

The police contended themselves with maintaining traffic control. Everything has so far passed off peacefully.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S "BRIGADE" REACHES ASLALI.

—:o:—

"Movie" Cammermen In The Party.

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

The Prpcession thinned down as it passed out of Ahmedabad boundary, when the bulk of the people turned homeward. Six miles of road was then traversed at quite brisk pace and the processionists with others following reached Aslali at 10/30 a.m. where about 100 villagers received them with flags and flowers and drum and blowpipe music. Here two places have been set apart for party one which is a dharmasala for resting purposes while the other is to feed the party. As arranged Gandhiji will halt here for a day and address a public meeting in the afternoon when a purse on behalf of the villagers will be presented to him. Leaving Aslali to-morrow morning the processionists will halt at Bareja in the morning "en route" to Navagaon where they will stay for the night.

Representatives of several film companies including one German company are accompanying the party taking films.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SHOPS REMAIN CLOSE.

—:o:—

But Mills Keep On Working.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 12.

Numerous shops and the local share market remained closed today to commemorate the march of Gandhiji and Satygrahi volunteers to offer civil disobedience. All mills are working.

Mr. Mahadev Desai is leaving Sabarmati to-night for Jalalpur Taluka, where several meetings and demonstrations to congratulate Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on his arrest are fixed for to-morrow. A large number of Mahatma Gandhi's followers are touring in that area, with a view to awaken the masses and make them ready for civil disobedience.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Administrator of Bhavnagar State, who is a friend of Gandhiji, came here accompanied by Lady Pattani and family and saw Mahatma Gandhi. It is stated that there was some talk between them about the possible conditions of a compromise between the Government and Gandhiji, when the latter is stated to have demanded the fulfilment of his eleven conditions. It was, however, made clear that Sir Prabhashankar was not speaking on behalf of any one. —A. P.

BOMBAY'S ANSWER TO MAHATMA'S CALL.

—:o:—

More Volunteers Enrol.

The "War" Council of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following:—

The following is a further list of Bombay's Ironsides in the Non-violent Army of Indian Independence:

11. Sjt. F. J. Ginwala.
12. Prof. Chandra Bhal Johri.
13. Sjt. Mahmud Ali Kasuri.
14. Sjt. G. Viswanath.
15. Sjt. M. Sadik S. Ahmed.
16. Sjt. L. B. Niphadker.
17. Sjt. V. N. Patanker.
18. Sjt. Narsinha C. Thanvi.
19. Sreemati Jamnaben Purshottam.
20. Sjt. B. Nigem.

SOLDIERS' TRAINING CAMP.

—:o:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has opened a Training Camp at Matunga under the charge of able officers. Dr. N. S. Hardikar himself is here and is taking personal interest in the training. The Camp will continue for a fortnight.

Pandit Jawaharlal On Gandhiji's Satyagraha.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the National Congress hoisted the National Flag over the building occupied by the offices of the All-India Congress Committee, the Allahabad District and City Congress Committee and the All-India Spinners' Association, U. P. Branch. A large gathering was present to participate in the ceremony on this historic day of Mahatmaji's Satyagraha march.

SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

After hoisting the flag, the President addressed the gathering and specially those who had signed the Satyagraha pledge. He said that this pledge laid stress on non-violence and non-violence indeed was the very basis of the great civil disobedience campaign started that morning by Gandhiji. Only those who were convinced of the efficacy of this method either as a creed or a policy in the present circumstances of the country should take the pledge. It must be clearly understood that non-violence was not a convenient shelter either for cowards or for those who wanted to prepare for violence. If any did not believe that the non-violent method offered a way to freedom, then they should stand aside for a moment and give others a chance.

NON-VIOLENCE, A SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUE.

Considering the question quite apart from the question of morals, non-violence was a scientific technique to bring a great pressure on the opponent and thus gain the objective. If the nation is adopting this technique, then it should be given every chance to work it in the most favourable circumstances. Everybody who is prepared to accept it honestly as a creed or a policy can help to the extent of his ability. Those, however, who are unable to appreciate it, can obviously not work it. He hoped that volunteers who signed the pledge will again consider their position and the necessary consequences of their action. They have perfect liberty to withdraw even now.

Processions and a public meeting are taking place this afternoon and the day is being specially devoted to the enrolment of volunteers.—Free Press.

—:o:—

BENGAL'S RESPONSE TO MAHATMA'S CALL.

—:o:—

Civil Disobedience Council To Be Appointed.

CALCUTTA, March 12.

At a Conference of Bengal Leaders, including Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, this afternoon, it was decided that an "ad hoc" Council to be called the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council should immediately be appointed with the object of carrying out the programme outlined by Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

AGRA TO BREAK SALT LAWS.

—:o:—

AGRA, March 12.

The District Congress Committee, Agra has resolved to start civil disobedience in Agra District against salt laws. The Committee is awaiting final orders from the Provincial Congress Committee. 500 volunteers have been enrolled for this purpose.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 12.

Calcutta awoke this morning amidst shouts of "Mahama Gandhi-ki-jai" and sounds of conch-shells and signs of keen enthusiasm were evinced in every face. In response to the appeal of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru national flags were hoisted in all the Congress offices and individual houses. Silent prayers were offered to the Almighty to give strength to carry on the struggle to a successful finish.

The height of enthusiasm was witnessed in Burrabazar, the Indian business quarter. Portraits of Gandhiji were hung up at different places and volunteers were seen parading the locality with national flags announcing the great march. Similar scenes and enthusiasm were witnessed in the susurbs also. In the afternoon processions to parade the city and meeting have been announced in different parks. —Free Press.

MADRAS PLEDGES TO ACHIEVE "PURNA SWARAJ."

—:o:—

MADRAS, Mar. 12.

A largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Triplicane Congress Sabha and the Andhra District Congress Committee at the Tilak Gaht this evening adopted a resolution reiterating its resolve to achieve "Purna Swaraj" by non-violent means and appealing to all men and women to join the struggle and follow Mahatma Gandhi. Earlier in the day processions went round the town celebrating Gandhiji's march.—Free Press.

DELHI CELEBRATES SATYAGRAHA DAY.

DELHI, Mar. 12.

Ten thousand people assembled this evening to celebrate the Satyagraha Day in the Queen's Gardens in a mass meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. Faridul Ansari.

At the outset, the President read out the ultimatum of Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy which was loudly applauded.

Sjt. Devidas Gandhi son of Mahatma Gandhi characterised the Salt Tax as a most barbarous tax and urged on the people to rise up in arms against it. Baba Gurdit Singh, and Srimati Satyawati also spoke.

Earlier in the day processions were taken out through the principal streets of the city.—Free Press.

—:o:—

BENARES STANDS BY MAHATMAJI.

BENARES, Mar. 12.

A mammoth procession moved through the main thoroughfares of the town this afternoon ending in a mass meeting in the Town Hall grounds, Swami Sampurnand presiding.

Babu Bhagavandas moved the first resoution expressing the citizens' delight at Mahatmaji's march and calling on all to assist to the utmost capacity. Mr. Krishna Chandra supported the resolution.

The second resoution congratulated Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel on his imprisonment. Mr. Govind Malaviya moved this resolution. Messrs. Sri Prakasa and Ramsurat Misra supported. It was passed unanimously.

All the educational institutions are closed to-day in honour of Mahatmaji's march.—Free Press.

GOVTS IN CONTACT.

—:o:—

Army In Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY, March 12.

It is understood that the Bombay Government is keeping in contact with the Central Government with regard to the present situation. Apart from the fact that under the Government of India Act the latitude of the local Governments is not so wide as it was previous to that Act, the present situation is regarded more or less in the light of an All-India matter.

It is understood that there are two companies of British troops and one Indian regiment at Ahmedabad.—A.P.

SILVER BULLETS FOR GANDHIJI.

A sum of Rs. 2,001 received through the Diamond Merchants' Association was sent to be handed over to Gandhiji as soon as he steps out of the Ashram for his march on the War of Independence.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI.

—:o:—

TREATED AS SPECIAL CLASS PRISONER.

NEW DELHI, March 12.

The Associated Press is authorised to state that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is being treated as a special class prisoner, and is being given all privileges of that class, including those conferred as a result of recent examination of jail rules.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

A meeting of the Ahmedabad Youth League was held last evening when a resolution was passed to enlist volunteers for offering civil disobedience when required. About 25 persons were enlisted on the spot, including two Secretaries Messrs. Rohit Mehta and Satvendra Dewan, and Miss Mrudul Ambalal, daughter of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, a local mill magnate.—Free Press.

BEGGING THE QUESTION.

Mahatmaji An Viceroy's Reply.

'Dear Mr. Gandhi,

"His Excellency the Viceroy desires me to acknowledge your letter of the 2nd March. He regrets to learn that you contemplate a course of action which is clearly bound to involve violation of the law and danger to the public peace.

Yours very truly,
G. CUNNINGHAM,
Private Secretary.'

Commenting on Viceroy's reply to his letter, Mahatmaji writes in "Young India":—

The reader is familiar with this reply. He will note, too, that it begs the question; and if further justification were needed, this stereotyped reply affords it. On bended knee I asked for bread and I have received stone instead.

It was open to the Viceroy to disarm me by freeing the poor man's salt tax, on which costs him five annas per year or nearly three day's income. I do not know outside India any one who pays to the state Rs. 3 per year, if he earns Rs. 360 during that period. It was open to the Viceroy to do many other things except sending the usual reply. But the time is not yet. He represents a nation that does not easily give in, that does not easily repent. Entreaty never convinces it. It readily listens to physical force. It can witness with bated breath a boxing match for hours without fatigue. It can go mad over a foot ball match in which there may be broken bones. It goes into ecstacies over blood-curdling accounts of war. It will listen also to mute resistless suffering. It will not part with the millions it annually drains from India in reply to any argument, however convincing. The Viceregal reply does not surprise me.

But I know that the salt tax has to go and many other things with it, if my letter means what it says. Time alone can show how much of it was meant.

The reply says I contemplate a course of action which is clearly bound to involve violation of the law and danger to the public peace. In spite of the forest of books containing rules and regulations, the only law that the nation knows is the will of the British administrators, the only public peace the nation knows is the peace of a public prison. India is one vast prison house. I repudiate this law and regard it as my sacred duty to break the mournful monotony of the compulsory peace that is choking the heart of the nation for want of free vent.

DISCRIMINATIVE DUTIES.

—:o:—

Kobe Indian Traders' Protest.

KOBE, March 11.

A meeting of the Indian Trade Association held here on Monday, the 10th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Futehally, while welcoming the protection proposed to be given to the Indian cotton industry in the new Indian Budget, protested emphatically against the proposed discriminative duties on non-British goods and fears that this move may affect the existing cordial trade relations between Japan and India.—Free Press.

VACCINATION IS LIKE EATING BEEF.

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Opposition.

AHMEDABAD, March 12

Despite best treatment by Mahatma Gandhi personally three children of the residents of Satyagraha Ashram affected by small-pox died last week. Mahatma Gandhi who is strongly opposed to vaccination was then approached by certain friends to advise the Ashramites to get themselves vaccinated.

Mahatma Gandhi said at prayers that he was as strong as ever in his conviction against vaccination. To him it was like eating beef. He could not consistently with his principles advise any one to undergo vaccination, but anyone who was anxious to get vaccinated would not be prevented by him.

There is now no case of small-pox in the Ashram.—A.P.

German Financial Expert In Persia.

—:o:—

It is learnt from Teheran that the German expert and the Director-General of the Persian Financial Ministry has concluded his tour of inquiry, in each of the provinces of Qazwin, Homdan, Sultanabad, and Kermanshah. He will shortly undertake another tour longer than the first one, in order to study the financial and economic condition of Persia which might serve as the basis for financial and economic legislation, for imposing taxes, organising the budget, and utilising the national resources and national agencies.—"As-Siyasat" of Cairo.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

£250,000 Offered.

There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday last. £250,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday (the 19th instant) on the same conditions as previously announced.

POSTAL NOTICES.—As the Inward English Mail steamer s.s. "Razmak" is expected to arrive at Bombay at 1-0 p.m. to-day (Thursday), the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G P O. of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on that date:—Unregistered correspondence upto 6-30 p.m. on 13-3-1930. Registered correspondence upto 5-00 p.m. on 13-3-1930. Parcels upto 10-00 a.m. on 13-3-1930.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tambb Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Friday, the 14th instant.

Mails for Kenya Colony and Uganda, per extra s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday, the 14th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Haresfield" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

A MUSLIM JOURNAL IN PARIS.

—:o:—

Weekly "Al-Islam"

A message from Paris says that the first number of the paper Al-Islam, a weekly, edited by Mahmud Izzat Effendi, Egyptian, has been published. Certain correspondents from Tunis, Algeria and Morocco have also contributed articles towards the columns of the journal. The paper contains a page in the French language, and three pages in the Arabic language. The object of this newspaper is to enlighten the minds of Muslim workers in France, and to serve Islam without dealing with political questions.—Al-Ehram of Cairo.

BIOGRAPHIES OF PROMINENT MUSLIMS.

—:o:—

The Secretary to the Social Committee of the Eastern Reform Committee in Egypt has written to the rulers, chiefs, important personages, millionaires, and scholars of the East to supply him with their photos, and their biographies in order to publish them in a special work of compilation. Of these are Their Majesties the Kings of Egypt, the Hedjaz, Afghanistan, Persia, and Iraq, and the rulers of Sharq-i-Ardan, Tunis Monroco and Yemen; and King Husain bin Ali, and the Amirs Marshal Lutfullah, George Lutfullah Ali Haidar Pasha and Hasan Pasha al-Habshi.—'Ally Ba' of Damascus.

THE MILK PROBLEM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We all know that milk available in Bombay is mostly adulterated at our stage or the other, and that before it goes to the consumer it carries with it a very large proportion of water. Again the cattle are kept in a very unsatisfactory manner, and are given very low quality and quantity of food, profit being the motto on which the milk dealers, and cows and buffallo breeders work. Under such circumstances I believe that some sort of control is necessary in production and distribution, and hence I beg to attach my view in the matter which I hope you will try to publish in your much esteemed paper. If you approve them you may please also write something in your short notes column to give support.

Thanking you.—Yours, etc.
J. D. SUKLA.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

During the week ended the 8th instant the total mortality 717 was 18 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.7. The mortality for the 10th week of 1929 was 543 and death-rate 21.7 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-1929 was 536 and death-rate 23.7.

Out of the total deaths 185 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 198 attacks and 117 deaths as against 173 attacks and 95 deaths in the previous week. The total number of vaccinations performed in the City during the week was 8,325 as against 15,643 in the previous week. The number of live-births registered during the week was 451 and compares favouraoly with that for the 10th week of 1929 when the figure was 426 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1925-1929), viz., 420.

INDIAN BUSINESS MORALITY.

—:o:—

Royal Society Makes Amends.

AINSCOUGH'S REMARKS EXPUNGED.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 11.

At the instance of Mr. Erulkar, Chairman, Indian Chamber of Commerce, also Fellow Royal Society of Arts, the Society have decided to expunge the offending portions of Mr. Ainscough's paper and Sir J. Simpson's remarks against Indian business morality.

"DIL PAZIR" FETE.

—:o:—

For Bombay's Blind Women.

In ten days the P. V. M. Gymkhana will have been transformed into a fairyland where all Bombay will collect to enjoy the various attractions offered by the Dil Pazir Fete, and, by so doing, to help towards the building of an industrial home for the street and needy blind women of this Presidency.

One of the main attractions is the crystal dance floor on which there will be dancing every day except Sunday before dinner and every night after dinner. On Saturday there will be a Fancy Dress Dance for grown-ups at which prizes will be awarded. On Sunday and Monday night a cabaret and dance will be a great draw and tickets for which are now on sale. Tables may be booked at S. Rose and Co. at 8 annas per table. The programme includes an India nautch and a snake dance along with some really beautiful tableaux which come to life and join in artistic dances and several other solo dances.

AMUSEMENT SECTION.

Coupon tickets (transferable) for the whole season may now be obtained at the P. V. M. Gymkhana between 6 and 8 p.m. for the exceedingly small sum of Rs. 3. In the Amusement section young and old will join in the merriment in the Tube or the Magic Carpet where laughter will ring loud and long. Here, too, will be the Whip, the Seaplane and the Big Wheel—old favourites in the city and a beautiful Rose Garden, where, it is expected, there will be opportunities for roller skating. In addition to these special attractions there will be the usual games of chance. Talking of chance there is a brand new car of a well-known make being raffled at Rs. 5 per ticket and the proceeds are to be given to the Fete.

VARIETY DANCERS AT THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

The Weatherly Sisters Continue Till Friday.

The variety attraction provided at the Empire Theatre by the Weatherly Sisters and the humorous musical clown "Pippo" who were to have concluded their engagement on Tuesday has proved so popular that the management have continued them till Friday. The charming pair of Weatherly Sisters have specialised in an attractive form of dancing in which they perform some difficult contortion, bending and twisting their body and limbs in various ways. These almost impossible feats they perform with perfect ease and grace, singing delightful songs all the time.

"Pippo", the musical clown, is a matter of several instruments like banjo, violin, fiddle and a wooden instrument called xylophone. He gives a remarkable imitation of the human voice on a one-string fiddle. This is in conjunction with the cinema at the usual prices.

LAST DAYS OF "FATHER INDIA".

Mr. P. B. Patel's super-production "Father India" which has been running for the third week at the Majestic Cinema, Girgaon, will be discontinued from Saturday.

The film is a splendid picturization of the high ideals of Indian culture, and is meant as an effective reply to Miss Mayo's gross libel. Mr. Patel has arranged to send out the film for exhibition in Africa and other foreign countries, besides the various parts of India.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th instant is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation, 161.71.08.

Reserve—Coin and Bullion:—In India: Silver coin 105 44.53; Gold coin 32.27.30; Silver bullion 2.16.35.

Securities (purchase price): In India, 38.73.01; in England, 3.09.89.

GLORIOUS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

"Let Us Achieve Our Goal Or Perish In The Attempt."

SEN GUPTA'S PASSIONATE APPEAL.

COMILLA, Mar. 10.

"From the sacred precincts of the war camp at Sabarmati comes the bugle call of the Generalissimo Commanding the Soldiers of Freedom throughout the country to suspend all normal activities for the present and hold themselves in readiness for the final order to jump into the fight.

"The world has never before witnessed such a mighty clash for self-preservation between two nations. The very prospect of this gigantic cataclysm seems to have unnerved the world and it has been anxiously watching the elaborate prearations that are going on for this impending war of Indian Independence.

NO DELUSION.

"Let there be no delusion in the minds of those who are willing to come forward to engage themselves in this glorious fight for freedom. The path to Independence, long and tiresome as it is, has nowhere been strewn with roses.

"It is undoubtedly fortunate for our country that she has got none other than Mahatma Gandhi to lead her in this most glorious of all wars—one that bids fair, to open up an entirely new chapter in the history of the world. Let us all shed the fear of death and march bravely with heart within and God overhead—either to conquer our enemies and achieve our goal or to perish in the attempt," said Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presiding over the Tippera District Political Conference.

MAHATMA'S WISDOM.

Referring to the campaign of Civil Disobedience by Mahatma Gandhi on the issue of salt-tax, Sj. Sen Gupta remarked that Mahatma Gandhi has shown considerable wisdom in selecting he first item over which Satyagraha is to be launched. No greater joke could be perpetrated on a helpless nation than to compel it to consume salt brought from Liverpool when the whole country-side abounds in plenty of ingredients for salt. The speaker proposed to initiate the campaign of civil disobedience in Bengal on his return from Sabarmati where he will proceed to attend the next meeting of the Working Committee. He suggested that any one of the Bengal Districts such as Chittagong, Noakhali, Barisal, Khulna, 24-Perganas and Midnapur which are situated close to the sea, may be selected as the venue for launching the memorable fight.

A FLOCK OF SHEEP.

Concluding with a passionate peroration Sjt. Sen Gupta said:

"My heart rebels against the continuance of a state of things which made of us, 320 millions of Indians, a flock of sheep only dancing to the tune of Englishman, not exceeding a million in number. My mental balance becomes unsettled when I find that a handful of Islanders from 6,000 miles afar arrogate to themselves the right to shape the destiny of those about the history and culture of whom they are perfectly ignorant. The nation has patiently borne this unatural state of things long enough till it has found that to allow it to continue any longer without challenge means walking straight into the gate of death. It is this melancholy consciousness that has at last awakened the nation. May this consciousness be utilised for sustained attempt to attain the national goal."—Free Press.

"LET US PLUNGE HEADLONG" AND WIN THE FIGHT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

"Bengal is on her trial now. She has been always in the vanguard of the country's battle for freedom and she cannot lag behind now. During the Non-Co-operation days 25,000 Bengalis embraced prison. Sirdar Patel's incarceration is not an isolated case and not without its moral. It is a part of a deliberate and well-laid out scheme. The arrest of Gandhiji is imminent.

BENGAL'S CONTRIBUTION.

The Government are determined not to spare me this time. Before I am taken from Bengal, I hope thousands will come forward and convince me that bureaucratic violence is not going to win the day any longer. The freedom's battle has begun. It is calling for Bengal's contribution. Let us plunge headlong in the fight," said Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta appealing to all men and women of Bengal on the eve of Gandhiji's march to enroll themselves as volunteers in the army of civil resisters.

Mr. Sen Gupta announced at an informal conference of representatives of different groups and the Calcutta District Congress Committees, an 'ad hoc' committee called the All-Bengal Civil Disobedience Council was formed to formulate the general policy and direct and regulate a programme of civil disobedience, having regard to the special needs and circumstances of Bengal. The resistance will begin with an attack on salt monopoly.

"STONE-WALLS DO NOT PRISON MAKE."

The muffled voice of imprisoned leaders will travel beyond stone-walls of jails and give an impetus to our countrymen to consecrate their lives for achieving freedom, said Mr. Lalitmohan Das, presiding over a public meeting held this evening at Shraddhanand Park to congratulate Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta on his prosecution by the Burmah Government. Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose and others addressed the meeting.—Free Press

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

MEERUT, March 11.

After five hours of cross-examination by almost all the accused and the re-examination by Mr. Mitter, Mr. Fordham, I.C.S., concluded his evidence to-day before lunch. Mr. Fordham replying to Mr. Ajodhya Prasad said that he did not hate the working class nor the upper class. Replying to Mr. Thengdi he said that as far as he knew the Workers and Peasants' Party in the U. P. had not been declared an illegal association by the local Government. Further, as far as he knew, the Communist Party had not been declared an illegal body.

Bholanath Banerji, a search witness in connection with the search of the house of Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, was then cross-examined. —A.P.

"Through the "War Council," Bombay Provincial Congress Committee).

THE HISTORIC MARCH HAS BEGUN and

MAHATMA GANDHI

HAS ENTERED THE FIELD OF BATTLE

How Will Bombay Respond to

HIS CLARION CALL

for 70 lakhs Soldiers of Freedom?

LET EVERY CITIZEN SWELL THE RANKS *of the NON-VIOLENT ARMY and*

Fill the coffers of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to carry on this

GOOD FIGHT FOR FREEDOM,

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CONDITIONS.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Mar. 13th to 6 a. m. Mar. 14th 1930.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

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8-DAY STRIKING CLOCK

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THE PROPHET WHO SWAYS INDIA.

India In Its Second Youth.

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF GANDHIJI.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose writes in the "Hindu":—

Mr. Upton Close, who has done so much to popularize the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi in America, has an article in the current issue of "The New York Times Magazine" on "Gandhi: the Prophet Who Sways India", Mr. Close tells how Mahatmaji has been working for years to unite the Indian people and to bring into being a self-governing nation. The English rulers of India do not, however, have the capacity to apprehend the immense potentialities of his leadership. "For years Europeans in India tried to frown him out of existence," says Upton Close, "because he wore no clothes. They have discovered that even a naked man in this twentieth century can be a menace to an empire."

Mr. Close has been greatly impressed by the personality of Mr. Gandhi. This is the penpicture the American journalist gives of the great Indian:

"Gandhi is picturesque—so picturesque that an average Westerner must see him many times before he can convince himself that he exists. A gnome of a man, with emaciated, crooked limbs, lower legs that fold up like the legs of a folding chair, elbows sharp as pointed sticks, a hairy breast with protruding ribs, a mouth which has left only three or four doubtfully secure teeth covered by long, sensitive lips, a long tongue which almost gestures when he speaks, huge ears, high cheek bones, sparse hair, a furrowed brow that moves eloquently over his peaked forehead, and piles in billows above his eyes when he concludes his sentences; dark, deep eyes with snapping lights—there is a picture of his body. A picture of his soul would be just as original and paradoxical."

The personality of Mr. Gandhi, according to Upton Close, is a mixture of sincerity, picturesqueness, originality, and paradoxicality. To be sure many foreigners think Mr. Gandhi crazy; but, reminds the American author of the article, many good sensible Athenians used to tell Socrates that he was crazy.

THE GREATEST POLITICAL FORCE.

In analyzing the reaction of Mr. Gandhi's life and philosophy upon the world, Mr. Upton Close remarks:

"Gandhi first shocked Christendom and particularly the British empire by insisting that the doctrine of love of Jesus Christ was an argument which could be used in politics. Gandhi embarrassed the empire so much that he won freedom for his people in South Africa. Incidentally he won the respect and affection of his enemy General Jan Smuts. He has not stopped embarrassing people since and his paramount power in India to-day is due to the extreme embarrassment into which he has thrown all communities, and their necessity of leaning upon him, greatly as they may dislike him, in their embarrassment." The wonder is that Gandhi has attained such power without ever seeking for it. He is kindly and tolerant, but he never lays himself out to please anyone. I know at least from one personal contact, that the Mahatma has what might be called moments of divine surliness. Yet everything seems to come his way. "He has attained power," explains Upton Close, "not by manipulation, but through awe-inspiring exhibition of self-sacrifice. Ultimately men can harden their hearts to such personalities and crush them only to have them rise up to become gods. But for the present Gandhi's career demonstrates what he teaches, that love can be the greatest practical force in the world—even the modern world. His is the only contemporary career founded upon suffering and non-retaliation. The masses, who do not understand theories but do appreciate self-sacrifice, sympathy and humbleness are therefore Gandhi's."

Mahatma Gandhi is a prophet-inspirer rather than a business man, even though he is an organizer and a financier. His main task is to make men. Mrs. Close, who went along with her husband to interview the saint of Sabarmati, says:

"In his presence I felt a new capability and power in myself rather than a consciousness of his power. I felt equal, confident, good for anything—an assurance I had never known before, as if some consciousness within me had newly awakened."

Gandhi the peerless leader, is moulding a new age and creating a new spirit. Ingrate and obtuse Europeans may do their best or worst, but they will no more be able to destroy the new spirit of India than cats will ever kill mountains. India is in its second youth. The positive signs of youth far outnumber the supposed tokens of decay. Yes, the millions of India will rise.

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

again, calls Germany, an insolvent for that reason. Even England, despite her professions of rigid integrity in the matter of such obligations, had to ask, and did ask for, concessions in the repayment of her debt to America arising out of the War, which makes it perfectly respectable for any one in a similar predicament to reconsider his position.

A COMMON CLEARING-HOUSE.

These examples of recent history affect the debt both to the nationals of a country taking such means of reducing the burden, as well as the foreign bondholders. So far as the former are concerned, the net effect of such a step is only a redistribution of the wealth of the community concerned; and it interests no one except the citizens of the particular country. In the latter case, the problem is complicated by questions of international relations. But the conscience of civilised humanity has already perceived the unethical nature of such debts. The lesson sought to be conveyed by the great dramatist in the 'Merchant of Venice' may now very easily be applied to nationals as the classic case was applied to individuals. The justice of the claim for reconsideration by most debtor nations in the world is found in the unproductive nature of such debts, not to speak of the tragic memories associated with some forms of such debts. And so the time may perhaps be not distant, even at the moment of writing, when, because of the true perception of these burdens, the conscience of mankind convenes or sets up a common clearing-house for the liquidation of ancient mutual burdens, in which all the considerations advanced in this series will have to be duly taken into account, and decided upon.

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ANTI-PRIESTCRAFT ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We notice from local papers that a Society or League has been formed under the presidentship of the ex-Mayor of Bombay, Dr. Deshmukh, to check the tyrannies of the priesthood and to alleviate human misery and suffering caused thereby. Whether the Society will get much support from members of various religions and creeds, one cannot say, but I doubt that any Roman Catholic will dare join the movement. I think members of no religion or creed are so priest-ridden and fettered as Roman Catholics. I need only refer to the New Canon Law, originating with Pope Pius X, and now acted on. No Catholic can cite a priest to appear in courts as witness, accused or respondent, unless permitted by the Ordinary and no bishop can also be cited, unless permitted by the See of Rome; if any does a bishop or priest without permission, he automatically incurs excommunication and must go to hell. 'Ergo', should a priest be guilty, say, of murder, no Catholic can go against him, if not permitted. The same law is applied in the case of bishops. If Trusts are mismanaged by priests and bishops and public funds are wasted or misappropriated, Catholics are obliged to connive at them for fear of incurring excommunication. It is now being stated in Catholic papers, edited by priests and owned by Archbishops and Bishops, that the Canon Law is the personal law of Catholics and that courts are to decide cases in accordance therewith. If this be so, the poor, the helpless and the uninfluential must necessarily be ground under two stones.—Yours, etc.,

A VOICE.

Bombay, March 11.

WISH FATHER TO THE THOUGHT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—The "Evening News of India" dated Tuesday, March 4, 1930 has been rather too glad to regale its readers with a homily on the illegality of the Non-co-operation Movement. The fillip to this outburst of glee has been given by what it describes as "an important High Court judgment" in the news column and "Important judicial finding by Calcutta High Court" as the sub-title of its leader. "Is the Non-co-operation Movement against Public Policy?" gravely queries the twi-light journal of Bori Bunder. Next follows the inevitable reply that "a judge of the Calcutta High Court has emphatically answered the question in the affirmative." Hence, in view of the great importance of this judicial finding by the highest tribunal in the land," it took into its head "to print on another page a full summary of the judgment in the case than has been vouch-safed to newspapers on this side of India by a brief news agency telegram." But this labour of love has not been without its painful surprise to this officious news-monger who feels compelled to lament that "it is a pity that the Crown did not intervene more energetically than it did," so that "on the evidence that was adduced, Mr. Justice Lord Williams had no alternative but to come to the conclusion that the testator intended to benefit the Non-co-operation fund. He however "ventured" (quoted mine) to express the opinion that the application might have been resisted more successfully on grounds of illegality and of public policy." But it could not stop at that. After crediting the judge with courage in expressing his opinion, it sought the indulgence of its readers in falling in with the innuendo of its own conslusions which should not be lost upon anybody. "The implications of the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Lort Williams are clear. If they are sound in Law and if the Law officers of Government, whether in Bengal or any other part of the country, chose to act upon them, our readers can picture to themselves what will happen next to the Non-co-operation movement."

Now, the Non-co-operation had been started years before the "Evening News" was born on the soil of India. But the after-math of the campaign seems to have picked the Baby of Bori Bunder, as the "Evening News" is known among its contemporaries. Since its very birth the Baby has apparently conducted a patient but fruitless search for a case law on the illegality of the movement which has taken almost a decade to be judicially declared so by the highest tribunal in the land. The young Baby could not, therefore, brook a moment's delay in giving vent to its pent-up feelings of Joy and relief! It has so long cried itself hoarse over the futility and fatuity of the N. C. O. move, has even protested against its unconstitutional aspect, but did not dare call it illegal, evidently for want of light from within or without. It is, however, significant that despite the light now vouchsafed to it, the Baby leaves it to its readers to picture to themselves the fate of the N. C. O. move instead of itself outlining the same for their delectation. The reason may not be very far to seek. The Baby lacks the courage of its convictions as to the next happening to such a gathering movement, which happening is again contingent on the choice of the Law Officers of Government to act upon the implications of Mr. Justice Lort Williams' opinion, as also on the legal soundness of those very implication which has been already acclaimed as sound. Of course, this is a wish nearest to the Baby's heart and one need not be so mean as to grudge it what little consolation it may derive from waxing eloquent on doubtful contingencies. But it may with profit contemplate upon the inherent possibilities of Non-violent Non-co-operation Movement which though Lord Chelmsford believed it would die of inanition, Lord Reading is credited with having crushed. So it may be, what Lord Reading crushed still remains to be killed. If the wish is father to the thought, the Bori Bunder Babe should freely and boldly quote from Shakespeare's Macbeth "We have scotched the snake, not killed it," instead of indulging in sinister innuendoes.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. BACHASPATI.

Matunga Cottage,
Bombay, March 8.

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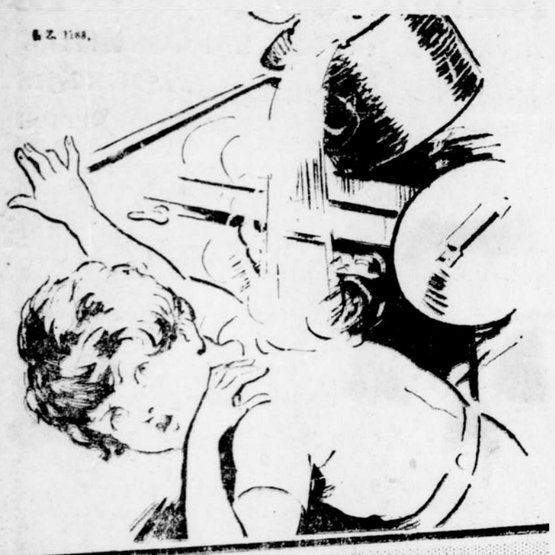

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INDIA'S VOICE MUST BE HEARD.

Indian "Masses Are Starving, Destitute, Illiterate."

"HER CLAIM IS FOR FULL AND FREE PARTNERSHIP," SAYS FREEMAN.

(BY PETER FREEMAN, M.P. (Chairman, Commonwealth of India League.)

India has now become one of the most urgent public and Parliamentary issues. Very soon the House of Commons will have to decide what answer we shall give to India.

For fifty years her cry has fallen on deaf ears. India will now wait no longer. She is entitled to an answer. It is true the problem that India has set us is one which challenges our faith in democracy, liberty and freedom.

Nor can we afford to be blind to the stupendous economic issues that face us in this matter. Great Britain has ruled India for over a century. Without any attempt to exaggerate, or to apportion responsibilities, we may say that the material conditions of the people of India are amongst the worst in the world, and far below those acceptable to our standards of civilisation in the West.

From our own experience in this country we know the advantage that the people gained when they had secured the power to vote, the opportunity to choose their own Government by a democratic franchise, to call them to account, and if necessary, to censure them at the elections. The benefits of education, of decent housing conditions, were denied to the mass of the population until this was secured; poverty, ignorance and disease stalked the land until Democracy was established.

India is no exception to the rule. Great Britain, through our Government, is responsible for the rule of India. We can say what we like about India's faults or weaknesses, that will not minimise our responsibilities, nor alter the fact that a 'century of British Rule has brought about a state of things wherein the masses for whom we profess so much sympathy are still starving, destitute, illiterate and unprotected.'

INDIA TO-DAY.

Out of the 240 million under British control in India there are between 40 and 70 millions who are perpetually starving,—who never get one good meal a day! Famines and pestilences find them easy prey as they have so little capacity for resistance. An official Government Report is often quoted by Indian speakers wherein it is said that "Famine (in India) is the pronounced expression of universal starvation." In modern times, with all the knowledge that we have, these preventable causes of suffering are a disgrace to any administration, and constitute in themselves an incontrovertible condemnation of the British Government.

Take Public Health. There is in modern India only one Hospital to every seventy thousand of the population! The average life period of an Indian is under twenty-five years! In England (where it is low enough) it is about forty-five.

Our educational institutions have only touched 4 per cent. of the population, and even here, let it be remembered, that roughly nine-tenths of the education expenditure comes from private sources, and only about one-tenth from the State Grants.

The conditions of Labour in India, with its many thousands of men, women and children in the plantations, and living in conditions that are worse than serfdom, with little or no Trade Union organisation to protect them with extremely low paid labour in the factories and mines are a perpetual menace to our own conditions. Over 22 million tons of coal are mined in India annually. Mr. Purcell of the T.U.C. gives the wages of mine workers as ranging from 10d. to 1s. 11-1/2d. a day—NOT per hour! From ten to eleven, and even fourteen hours a day are worked. Thousands of women still work underground in the mines of India.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT RAISES REVENUE.

The greatest incidence of taxation is on the poor particularly the very poor. Taxing the consumer (customs) brings in 22 per cent, the salt tax 6 per cent., opium and liquor about 17 per cent. Land Tax is responsible for 16 per cent. The burden of taxation on land is mainly on the smaller cultivator, and the poorest pay the most! As against these, Income Tax accounts only for 9 per cent. It is to our lasting shame that we tax the poor man's salt to pay for our army! We make money out of the manufacture and sale of about 1,700,000 pounds of opium every year! Yes, and all under Government control!

Some people are never tired of talking of the blessings we have conferred on India by railways and irrigation. The Indian Budget figures give us an aspect of the picture that is not usually presented to us. Irrigation and railways make a profit, and out of the receipts, railways account for 15 per cent. of India's income, and more than four-fifths of this comes from the poor third class passenger. Take it any way you like, it is the poor man who pays. To quote the words of the Indian Trade Union leader, Mr. Shiva Rao, "the poor man pays for his salt, his sugar, his matches, his cloth. Drink and drug habits are encouraged because the Government gets the revenue.

HOW INDIA'S MONEY IS SPENT.

Consider again how we spend money in India. I have not the latest budget figures before me, but the figures of 1924-25, which are for all practical purposes sufficient. The total revenue of India (including central and provincial) is 154 million pounds. How do we spend it?

Roughly about 37 per cent. (or 70 million pounds) is spent on the Army and Police, and 10 per cent. on general administration. In other words, Indians pay about half their Budget by being forced to keep themselves in serfdom for the upkeep of a foreign army!

As against these, the amount spent for the Social Services of the people present a sorry contrast. Education receives 5 per cent. Agriculture less than 1 per cent., industries 1/2 per cent., and public health about 3 per cent.! To put it in another way, Education, Public Health, Medical Relief, Agriculture, Industrial and all Social Services put together take less of the Indian taxpayer's money than the British troops alone do! Would we tolerate anything like this in our own country? When in the last Government the Minister of Health cut down the milk supply for babies, was he not almost called a murderer? In India, judged by such standards, our records will lay us open to being thought of in even worse terms!

Britain is pledged to rule India for India's benefit. Have we done so? I have the above facts to tell their own tale. The Indians have demanded the right to rule themselves, to manage their own affairs. Our record hardly savours of unselfish or good government! We are sometimes told that the Indian masses would suffer if India was given Home Rule. The conditions could hardly be worse than they are to-day after Britain's attempts and experiments for over a century. The legislatures that we have created in India do not represent the masses, they are based on high property qualifications. Nor have we done much more than place the heaviest burden of taxation on the poorest classes.

These things must be changed. 'Great Britain cannot do it.' We can, however, help India to do it herself. This is the wise course No nation is good enough to rule another. Unfortunately we have delayed matters so long as to make ourselves distrusted in India and to-day large sections of the people are unwilling to confer and negotiate with us. Still, all is not yet lost. The earlier we can establish Self-Government in India with her consent and co-operation the better for us all.

OUR DUTY.

The Labour Party is pledged to the hilt. Congresses and Conferences have year after year passed resolutions urging Self-Government and Self-Determination for India. The Prime Minister (the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald) said in 1928 that he hoped India would become a Dominion "in months rather than years."

No one could deny it is a great problem, perhaps one of the greatest the world has ever had to face. A Press of vast influence, vested interests of tremendous power, reactionary forces of all kinds are being rallied against India with all their subtlety and guile. The task is beset with difficulties. Negotiations and adjustments are undoubtedly necessary. Difficult and delicate questions have to be thrashed out. These are matters for statesmen on either side. Vision, courage, commonsense above all, are wanted for their solution.

We are here, however, concerned with principles. No time and no ecort must be lost in making it abundantly clear to our Government and the Opposition Parties in the House of Commons that we mean to suffer no derogation of our pledges or our principles. The voice of India must be heard. Her legitimate claim is for a free and full partnership in the British Commonwealth. In honour and duty bound we can offer India nothing less than a partnership based on the equality of Dominion Status. To do anything less would be to head for disasters and to belie our own traditions and to imperil our future generation. Let us prove ourselves equal to the opportunity.

APART OR TOGETHR.

Ours is a shrunken world. We cannot hope to be prosperous or happy without ensuring contentment and happiness to the rest of Humanity. We have agitated and taken risks for the outlawry of war, for the recognition of Russia, for the freedom of China, for democratic rule in Egypt. We went to war for the freedom of Belgium.

...Is the cause of 240 millions of our fellow subjects any less our concern?—(Indian News, London.)

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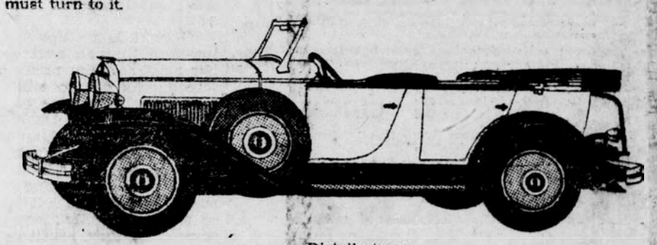

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"BRITISH TROOPS TO KEEP PEACE.

—:o:—

Communist Propaganda In India.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

(By SUNDER KABADI.)

WESTMINSTER, Feb. 14.

AMENDMENT OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Asked by Major Graham Pole if the Government of India had considered the question of amending the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 so as to bring within the scope of the Act agricultural workers domestic servants, and non-manual workers earning more than Rs. 300 per annum and to authorise action being taken in compensation cases even where no application had been made. Mr. Wedgwood Benn said: the Government of India have asked the Provincial Governments for opinions as to the desirability of amending the Act in certain directions, and in particular on the questions whether the Act should be extended to any fresh classes of employees, and whether steps should be taken to ensure that dependents entitled to claim compensation do not lose it through ignorance of their rights.

The Government of India will no doubt consider carefully the views of the Provincial Governments in the light of any recommendations that may be made by the Royal Commission.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

Mr. Smithers was informed that, apart from small fluctuations due to seasonal movements, no change in the number of British troops in India had been recently made or was at present contemplated. Asked by Mr. Smithers if he was satisfied that the present British troops in India were sufficient to keep peace and order, in view of the recent position, the Secretary of State replied that in all these matters he acts on advice, and he was content that the advice was good.

EVILS OF "TRUCK" SYSTEM.

Major Graham Pole asked if, pending the completion of the comprehensive inquiry into labour questions on which the Whitely Commission was engaged, the Secretary of State would consider the advisability of representing to the Government of India the desirability of introducing legislation to mitigate the evils of the "truck" system in India.

Replying, Mr. Benn said Major Graham Pole would realise that comprehensive legislation must await the Report of the Whitley Commission. At the same time, he said, Government is anxious to proceed, wherever action is advisable, as rapidly as possible. He would, therefore, bring this question to the notice of the Whitley Commission.

REPUBLICANISM—A PENAL OFFENCE?

Asked by Mr. Thurtle if the advocacy of a republican form of Government in India is treated as a penal offence by the Government of India, the Secretary of State replied that he would refer Mr. Thurtle to the Viceroy's speech in the Assembly on the 25th January.

Mr. Thurtle: Can my right hon. Friend say whether that speech deals with the specific question which I have put to him?

Mr. Benn: Yes, there is, a passage in the speech which I think answers my hon. Friends question.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

Major General Sir Alfred Knox and Sir William Davison asked if the Secretary of State for India was satisfied that the activities of the Third International in India had now ceased.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that no breach of the undertaking as regards propaganda had been reported to him by the Government of India.

Sir William Davison: Has the right hon. Gentleman made any inquiries as to the statements in the Press regarding the activities of the Third International in India?

Mr. Benn replied that if Sir William Davison had any information of this kind, no doubt he would, in duty bound, bring it to the notice of the authorities.

Commander Bellairs: Is the Secretary of State aware of the observations of Mr. Milner White, the magistrate, who tried the recent case?

Mr. Benn: The hon. and gallant Gentleman must not ask me to enter into a trial which is at present proceeding.

PROPAGANDISTS FROM TASHKENT.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn told Commander Bellairs that he was aware that among the persons convicted in the Peshawar Conspiracy Case of 1923, and in the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case of 1924, there were eight persons who were proved to have been trained at Tashkent. He had no further information as to the activities of persons trained in this school.

DEPORTATION OF D. M. PANGARKAR.

Mr. Kinley asked the Secretary of State if he was aware that Mr. D. M. Pangarkar, General Secretary of the Bombay Oil Companies' Employees Union, had been deported from British India to Baroda. He asked if Mr. Benn would state the reasons for the deportation of this British born Indian subject, if he would state the date on which it took place, whether it was in any way connected with the Meerut conspiracy case arrests, and if he would by the Government of India with the view of securing the cancellation of the order for removal of Mr. Pangarkar to Baroda, so that he may be free to return to British-India.

Mr. Benn stated in answer that the action referred to took place in April 1929. Mr. Kinley, he said, was mistaken in supposing that Mr. Pangarkar was born in British India. This was a case, he added, which he must leave to the discretion of the Bombay Government.

OPIUM CONFERENCE IN MAY.

Major Graham Pole was informed in a written answer that the Government of India had invited the local governments concerned to take part in a conference at Simla in the first part of May, for the discussion of the reports of the local "black areas" committees appointed to investigate the high consumption of opium in certain districts in India.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG NABHA.

Replying to a question from Mr. Marley, the Secretary of State said he had been in communication with the Government of India. He had not yet heard that any arrangements had been made regarding the young Maharaja's education, but he hoped that satisfactory arrangements might shortly be agreed upon.

In reply to Mr. Marley's inquiry, if a satisfactory agreement was arrived at on the question of education, whether the Secretary of State contemplated relaxing the restrictions placed upon the ex-Maharaja, Mr. Benn said that as regards that he could not say more than that the matter would receive consideration.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO MALAYA: TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Major Graham Pole asked if the terms of reference of the delegation to the Malay States to investigate the conditions of the resident Indian community will enable it to investigate and make recommendations concerning the position of Indians in Malaya in the matter of political status and civic rights.

Mr. Benn, in a written reply, says the Government of the Straits Settlements suggested to the Government of India last year that they should send a deputation to Malaya to examine the progress made in recent years in labour administration in Malaya. The Government of India welcomed the suggestion, but he had not heard whether any decision was reached. He would ask the Government of India to let him know.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

BANGALORE, March 11.

The Secretary and staff of the Whitley Commission arrived at Bangalore by special train. The members of the Commission now in Coorg, arrive here on 15th for examining witnesses.

MR. WHITLEY'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. J. H. Whitley, President of the Royal Commission on Labour, will leave Calcutta for Bombay on March 15.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

POSSIBILITIES OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, March 11.

Since Mahatma Gandhi proclaimed his plan of Salt Satyagraha, some of the younger minds of Poona also have been given to think furiously about a similar campaign in some form in Maharashtra. It is said that Mr. S. D. Deo and a few others have gone to Ratnagiri to survey the coastline with a view to starting Salt Satyagraha there. There is the question of the National Flag Satyagraha at Nampur in Nasik District. Very soon a Youth Conference is to be held at that place and it may be that, other things being equal, a ssort of campaign will be launched there. The question involved in that case is whether the Chandi is the village property or the Government's property. The people will have to assert both their rights viz., that of the ownership of the Chandi and that of hoisting of the National Flag over that public place.

The third field is that of Land Revenue. There are a few places, for example, Bassein Taluka and the Kurla Estate villages in which a gross and palpable injustice is being done by Government. In Bassein there is no reason at all for enhancement of land revenue. The garden crops have been destroyed by pests and the rice crops cannot bear any additional taxation. The Salt lands—the less said about their sterility the better. In spite of all this, Government has been levying the altered assessment at the risk of even breaches of its own promises! In the Kurla Estate villages, revision was carried out within ten years—and not thirty—of the previous settlement and the total addition reaches about 53 per cent and not 33 1-3 per cent permitted by the L. R. Code!

The grievance of non-agricultural assessment is crying aloud for redress in many parts of the Presidency, particularly in Bassein, Bombay Suburba n towns, Alibag and other places. This assessment is enhanced to abnormal proportions and in many cases, most ludicrously. This assessment is being levied even on Gavthan lands. And the grotesque character of the most unjust impost is revealed, when it is known that, in calculating the land due for such assessment, the ground likely to be occupied had the particular house not been erected with storeys but on the level ground with no storeys!

FOREST LAWS.

There is also the grievance of Forest Laws, pinching the ryot of Thana district very seriously. Teak trees are said to be belonging to Government, though the fields in which they are grown, are the private property of individuals. The agriculturists of Umbergaon and other places have been carrrying on continuous agitation against this, but to no purpose. The peasants also suffer inhumanly from the rigours of Forest Laws and regulations. Grazing land is being included into reserved forest area. Villagers are fined even if accidently they happen to shoot a harassing tiger in the reserved forest. With respect to the forest laws the maxim of truth being stranger than fiction is realized! Some times so surprising is the operation of the Forest Laws.

In one or all of these fields, Civil Disobedience can be practised. There are also, besides the above, the irrigation grievances on the Ghats. But the fact is that no where is the agitation taken to the highest peak Everyone of the abovementioned grievances touches the peasant to his quick. It is learnt that the Executive Committee of the P. C. C. due to meet on the 18th may probably take up the question of Civil Disobedience in Maharashtra.

Mr. Phatak of the Railway strikers is being prosecuted for taking out a procession witnout permission. He pleaded not guilty. He is being defended by Mr. N. V. Gadgil

The Grain Merchants' Association has given 15 gunny bags of Jwari to the Railway strikers.

Two boys of Saswad came to blows while playing. One of the two died. The other 'Maruti' of about 8, was tried for stealing some ornaments from the body of the deceased. He was sent by the Additional Sessions Judge to the Reformatory for five years.

The Municipality is going to devote three days to the general discussion of the Budget. On the 8th the meeting was adjourned in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai's arrest and sentence.

TRUTH ABOUT INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

Mahatmaji Exposes "Big Brother's" Fallacies.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali is reported to have said that the Independence movement is a movement not for Swaraj but for Hindu Raj and against Musalmans, that therefore the latter should leave it alone. On reading the report I wired to the Maulana inquiring whether he was correctly reported. He has kindly replied confirming the report. The Maulana has launched a grave charge against the movement. It needs to be repudiated once for all. Whatever the movement is, it certainly is not for Hindu Raj, nor is it against Musalmans. It bears within itself a complete answer to the charge. The Congress has taken the first step in final non-co-operation. No Congressman can enter the legsilatures, much less accept employment under the Government. No Congressman can seek or receive favours from the Government. Does not the Hindu-Muslim question centre round a division of political power—spoils of office? How can the movement be anti-Musalmans or for Hindu Raj when no one identified with it has the slightest notion till Independence is reached, of possessing any political power? True, the Congress has still left oven the entrance to local boards. What is at present going on in Calcutta almost makes me think that instead of being weak, I should have pressed for the boycott even of these boards. The Congress is better without these temptation. They are just now mere snares for the unwary or the selfish rather than instruments of national service for the patriot. But I am sure the Maulana did not have the local boards in mind when he said that the movement was against Musalmans. The only ground for the belief, in so far as I can fathom it, can be that those who are engaged in it, must by its very nature become more self-reliant, more defiant and more capable of resisting any encroachment on their liberty than before, and that since the vast majority of them are Hindus, they will in course of time become more powerful than the Mussalmans. But such reasoning would be unworthy of the brave Maulana I have known him to be. He must therefore explain to the public what he means by his serious charge.

NOTHING COMMUNALISTIC.

I grant, that if till the end of the chapter only Hindus join the movement in the right spirit, they will become an irresistible force of the right, i. e., non-violent type. But the obvious deduction from this fact. is that all those who are keeping aloof should join the movement at the earliest moment. And I prophesy, that if the movement keeps the chalked path, the Maulana and the other Musalmans, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis, Jews &c. will join it.

Surely all are equally interested in securing repeal of the salt tax. Do not all need and use salt equally? That is the one tax which is no respecter of persons.

Civil Disobedience is a process of developing internal strength and therefore an organic growth. Resistance to the salt tax can hurt no single communal interest. On the contrary it must, if successful, help the abstainers equally with the participants.

As against this absolutely national method of gaining our end, put the unnatural, artificial and diplomatic method of a Round Table Conference in which conflicting interests will be represented by interested parties, and all the Indian groups together will be moved and dominated by the paramount and all-powerful British group. This conference without the power of the people behind it and composed of the powerful and the weak will bring anything but Swaraj. In the existing circumstances therefore it can only result in further consolidating the British power.

Civil resisters can have nothing to do with such a conference. Their business is merely to generate and conserve national strength. They have nothing to do with communalism. But if they are compelled by force of circumstances to countenance a communal solution, they are pledged only to consider such as may be satisfactory to the parties concerned. How the Maulana can call such a movement anti-Muslim or one for obtaining Hindu Raj, passes comprehension.

MAULANA'S CURIOUS ROLE.

The fact that those taking part in the movement are preponderatingly Hindus is unfortunately true. By proclaiming a boycott the Maulana is helping the process. Even so there can be no harm if the Hindu civil resisters are fighting not for themselves but for all Muslims Sikhs, Christians, Parsis, and others who will make the nation of the future free India

Not much imagination is required to see that even when civil resisters have acquired great influence to make them[illegible] fair, it will still be open to any one at the time of framing a constitution to block the way. The only time, when abstainers, be they Musalmans or Hindus or any other, will be helpless against the civil resisters, is when they drive out the English or when the latter retire in a huff or in disgust. In the first place, however, they can never do this if their means are uniformly peaceful. Secondly, Musalmans above all can help themselves and the nation by joining the struggle. Thirdly, if no violence on the part of the people is offered, civil resistance 'must' result in complete conversion of the English. They will then consider it their duty, it will be their penance, to help us, at their own expense, to arrive at a solution of the many difficulties of which they will own themselves to have been the authors. They will help us as absolute equals and friends to inaugurate an Independent organised Government.

REMEDY FOR WRONGS.

As for the irritation felt by the Maulana against me personally, I need not say much. Since I have no counter-irritation in me, I prophesy that when his temper has cooled down and when he discovers that I am not guilty of the many sins he imagines against me, he will restore me to 'his pocket' in which I had the honour to be only the other day as it were. For it is not I who have gone out of his pocket. He has thrown me out of it. I am the same little man that I used to be in 1921. I can never be an enemy of Musalmans, no matter what any one or more of them may do to me or mine, even as I can never be an enemy of Englishmen, even though they may heap further wrongs upon the Everest of wrongs their representatives have already piled. I am too conscious of the imperfections of the species to which I belong to be irritated against any single member thereof. My remedy is to deal with the wrong wherever I see it, not to hurt the wrong-doer, even as I would not like to be hurt for the wrongs I continually do.

IF MAHATMA IS ARRESTED.

C. R.'s Advice For Things To Be Done.

SALEM, March 10.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar has issued the following statement to Press suggesting as to what is to be done in case Mahatma Gandhi is arrested:—

Gandhiji is the living embodiment of our national reawakening, our Dharma, and our future national life. Hhis arrest must, therefore, be a spark to light up all our soul-forces into an irresistible conflagration.

The arrival of the news of his arrest must evoke a spontaneous and general demonstration, in consonance with the principles that he has been striving to inculcate. Let us, therefore, when we get the news wherever we may be, suspend business, close the bazaar and devote the day to prayer to an earnest appeal to God who is the King of Kings, and who is our eternal support and who must give us all the strength that we may need cheerfully to undergo suffering. There should be no compulsion to join in the hartal and no active canvassing that day for it except simply conveying the news. The demonstration should be entirely voluntary and even spontaneous. Every one must be left to his own sense of honour, civic co-operation and patriotism. This instruction circulated among the people must be enough to prepare every one to suspend business on the day the news reaches any town or village. There should be no entertainments or games or other indulgence in pleasure on that day. Every man and woman should strive to generate an atmosphere of co-operation in suffering. I appeal to owners of liquor shops to suspend business on that day along with others. The Government dare not find fault with you for doing this. What if they impose any penalties on you, on this account it is up to you to bear them.

CONGREGATE FOR PRAYERS AND HIGH RESOLVE.

In the evening all men and women should congregate in a suitable place. There need be no speeches. For the meeting should be a congregation for prayer and high resolve. A resolution condemning Governments policy for its excessive expenditure on army and civil establishments and for not granting a free and autonomous form of government soon and solemnly reiterating our resolve to achieve Purna Swaraj by non-violent resistance and appealing to all men and women to join in this struggle, each to the fullest extent of his or her ability and with faith in God and justice follow our Great leader Mahatma Gandhi, must be adopted by show of hands.

To every patriotic man and woman: Besides the Hartal and demonstration, the great man's arrest may not be followed to pass into the realm of the past without leaving a mark on you as an individual. Let there be some great and good change in your own life and outlook. If you have any evil habit or are guilty of any secret error make up your mind from that day to correct yourself. Gandhiji is a force of purification. Help to make it play on your soul and make a better man or woman of you.

If you have not already enlisted yourself for this campaign, you should on the day you learn the news of Gandhiji's arrest make up your mind, and sign your pledge. You may be called at any time, your turn may come first or last in such campaign as may be organised for civil resisters in your province, but you should be ready for suffering and give your name and pledge at once and place yourself under orders.—Free Press.

SIR FREDERICK GAUNTLETT.

To Be Patiala Finance Minister.

PATIALA, March 11.

It is understood that Sir Frederick Gauntlett, late Auditor-General in India has been appointed Finance Minister of Patiala for a period of three years.—A .P.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

But Sentence Of Imprisonment Altered.

MANDALAY March 10.

In the revision appeal of I M. C. Bawa, ex-municipal Commissioner, Mandalay Municipality, who along with two others was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to bribe a Detective Inspector, orders were passed to-day confirming the conviction but altering the sentence to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 1,500. Mr. Bowa's appeal was dismissed by the Sessions Judge.—A. P.

MALCOLM HAILEY SEES VICEROY.

NEW DELHI, March 11.

Sir Malcolm Hailey arrives here on a visit to the Viceroy on the 17th instant and will leave on the following day.—A. P.

NEW PRESIDENT OF REICHSBANK.

Dr. Luther Succeeds Dr. Schacht.

LONDON, March 11.

Berlin.—Ex-Chancellor Doctor Luther (a Government nominee) has been unanimously elected President of the Reichsbannk in succession to Dr. Schacht.—Reuter.

A Landhoulder Shot Dead.

LUDHIANA, March 11.

A report has been received that Bhajan Singh, a landholder, was shot dead near Jagraon village on Sunday evening. Details are lacking.—A. P.

INSECTS AND PESTS.

Council Of State Works.

DELHI, March 12.

The Council of State had a little over half an hour's sitting to-day, and disposed of four bills without opposition. Of the first two which have already been passed by the Assembly, one related to the amendment of Cantonments House Accommodation Act 1923 which was moved to-day by the Commander-in-Chief and was passed and the other related to amendment to law relating to insolvency which on motion of Sir Lancelot Graham was passed.

The House then passed a bill moved by Sir Mohammad Habibullah to amend Destructive Insects and Pests Act 1914. Lastly Sir Lancelot Graham's bill to amend Transfer of Property (Amendment) a Supplementary Act 1929 was also passed.

The Council then elected three of its members to sit on the Standing Committee on Roads namely Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das, Mohamad Padshah Sahib and Mahmood Suhrawardy and business for next week having been announced by the leader of the House. The Council adjourned till Tuesday, the 18th.—A.P.

MAGNETIC STORM.

BOMBAY, March 12.

A magnetic storm of severe intensity is being recorded in the Alibag Observatory from 13 hours to-day, the 12th March.—A.P.

Lady Sykes visited the Women's Industrial Home on Wednesday.

Mr. D. Crawford lunched at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended an 'At Home' at the Missionary Settlement for University Women on Wednesday.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay attended the Municipal Banquet on Wednesday.

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INTERNATIONAL COTTON STATISTICS.

HALF YEAR ENDING WITH JANUARY.

Bombay, March 11.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have issued the following report regarding the International Cotton Statistics:—

Estimated total world's cotton Mill consumption for the half year ending 31st January 1930 with previous figures for comparison, on basis of Spinners' returns made to the International Cotton Federation.

(IN 1000's.)

	Half year ending 31st Jan. 1930	Half year ending 31st July 1929	Half year ending 31st Jan. 1929
Amtrican	7,083	7,463	7,613
E. Indian	2,985	2,604	2,574
Egyptian	502	492	497
Sundries	2,632	2,455	2,184
Total	13,202	13,014	12,868

Estimated total world's cotton Mill stocks on 1st February 1930 with previous figures for comparison, on basis of Spinners returns made to the International Cotton Federation.

	On 31st Jan 1930	On 31st July J	On 31st Jan. 1929
American	2,742	2,129	2,958
Indian	1,173	1,761	1,216
Egyptian	224	228	132
Sundries	792	745	938
Total	4,931	4,863	5,284

TRADING IN THE NEW CONTRACTS.

We beg to draw the attention of our friends to the adoption of a New Contract in the New York market from October (inclusive) onwards. Under the old contract cotton delivered in the South against the New York Contract is subject to a deduction of 35 points. The New Contract provides for the elimination of this difference of 35 points for Southern Delivery. At present, commencing from October delivery to the end of January, the Board has sanctioned trading in two contracts, the old contract which includes the differential, and a new contract which excludes it.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 11.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 6 6
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	1 8 6
Turner and Newall	3 15 7½
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	1 4 9
Attock Oil	1 12 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 4 3
Underground Electric Rail ways	1 2 6 xd.
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 5 0
Snia Viscosa	0 10 9
Beira Railways	1 2 0
County of London Electric Supply Ord.	2 4 6
Marconi International Marined	2 3 9
Callendars' Cable and Constn. Co. Ord.	3 10 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 7 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 12 6
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 per cent. 2nd Pref.	60 15 0
International Railways of C. America Ord. dol.	31 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 4 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3 0 0
British S. African (Chartered)	1 19 6
Pahang Consolidated Ordy.	0 9 4½
African Asbestos Trust	0 5 0

Market dull and uninteresting.

Stock of rubber in London 66,418

NEW PRICES.

AEG TABLE FANS.

Direct Current
220 Volts

14" Fixed:	Rs.	29
14" Osc:	Rs.	38
16" Fixed:	Rs.	43
16" Osc:	Rs.	53

Alternating Current

14" Fixed:	Rs.	30
14" Osc:	Rs.	40
16" Fixed.	Rs.	41
16" Osc:	Rs.	50

Can be had from:

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Increase on week	2,035
Stock of rubber in Liverpool	20,727
Increase on week	34

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.).

Bombay, March 11.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8-10-0. Epsom Salt Rs. 4-4-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 8-12-0; Sago Flour, Market quality Rs. 8-8-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-15-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-10-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-810; Magnesium Chloride German Rs. 3-7-6; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Pawder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulpide, phide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35/; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 20-3-0; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs 0-7-9; Anilino Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly review dated 12th inst.

Our Silver market registers this week an advance of Rs. 1-4 since we wrote our last Review. Early in the week prices ruled easy in absence of support but later gradually advanced on bears covering and an buying by Option dealers and Commission Houses influenced by steadier attitude of the Foreign markets. Yesterday noon prices sharply advanced by about one rupee on heavy bazar short-covering but the higher prices were not maintained and the market again declined on large selling by the prominent operator on the report of Indian Government giving tenders of 3000 bars every month. Owing to reduced stock and better upcountry demand the price for the first settlement is quoted at a premium Rs. 1-8 over the second. The difference between the first and the second settlement had widened to Rs. 2/ but again it has reduced to Rs. 1-8 owing to selling by the Calcutta operators for the March settlement. Again there is rumours afloat in the market that the Chinese Government will impose duty on Silver in a short time and hence the local as well as the Foreign markets do not respond to the eratic fluctuations in the Shanghai Exchange. On the whole market remains uncertain and requires to be carefully watched. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 46-3 for the first settlement yesterday and the lowest Rs. 43-2 on the 5th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 3-1. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/4 higher. The highest price was 1-11 1/2 yesterday and the lowest 1-10 3/4 on the 5th instant. The London price is 0 1/8 higher. The market was quiet but steady with India and China operating both ways on a moderate scale. Continent sold in large amount. The New York price is 41 cents i.e. 1 1/8 cents higher than the last weeks closing. The highest price was 41 1/4 cents on the 7th instant and the lowest 39 5/8 cent on the 4th instant.

The prices for Gold have sharply advanced this week owing to better Spot demand and cornering position for the near settlement. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 22-0-0 for Ready, Rs. 21-15-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-10-9 for the second settlement, London price remain about unchanged at 4-4 11 1/2.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

BANGALORE, March 11.

His Highness the Maharaja has confirmed Dr. E. P. Metcalfe as Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, vice Sir Brajendranath Seal retired.—A. P.

AGRA UNITED MILLS CASE.

Pandit Motilal's Contention Upheld.

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

In the Agra United Mills revision application, the contention of Pandit Motilal Nehru that no revision lay was upheld and the application of the plaintiff's was dismissed.—A. P.

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AMERICA'S APPEAL TO BRITAIN.

—:o:—

Settle Indian Problem By Agreement & Goodwill

INDIA'S LEAD TO MANKIND IN NON-VIOLENCE.

"We Cannot Look Unmoved Upon This Crisis".

AMERICAN LIBERALS' TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

In February, there appeared in the newspapers of America long notices of a Manifesto on India, published by the India Independence League of America, over the signatures of twelve of the foremost American Liberals. We publish the manifesto below:—

TO AN AMERICAN PUBLIC concerned for peace and convinced that true and enduring peace can only rest upon international goodwill and progressive removal of deep-seated grievances in the minds of all peoples, present events in India have, we are convinced, a profound significance which we have not fully appreciated.

It is a new thing in history when a people 330 million strong strive for internal unity and freedom from the yoke of foreign rule by non-violent methods under the leadership of a saint. It is an encouraging thing that at this juncture the Indian Nationalist Movement deals not with a British Tory Government but with a Labour Government which has given proof of the sincerity of its desire for peace and its opposition to imperialism. Has it ever happened before that a national independence day has been observed with such deep emotion as in India, yet without violence? Or that an eager leader of a great movement of national revolt like Jawaharlal Nehru should inaugurate the movement by again pledging himself and his country to non-violent methods? Still more recently Gandhi has declared that he will urge the end of such measures of civil disobedience as have been begun if the Viceroy will give effect to a list of social and economic reforms—among them the abolition of the iniquitous salt tax and the reduction of salaries in the most expensive civil service in the poorest country of the world.

Surely here is a situation which with all its practical and psychological difficulties still admits of peaceful solution. Britain indeed stands not to lose prestige and trade by granting self-rule but rather to gain by the sense of gratitude and friendship her act will kindle. Let public opinion everywhere affirm this truth and lend its weight to a settlement of great issues by mutual agreement and the world will have a new precedent and new encouragement in its life bringing quest for peace and goodwill.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

But let this moment pass, let violence break out, let Britain answer force by force and passions will be unloosed the end of which no man can see. Not one but a chain of wars may conceivably follow upon violent revolt and violent repression, involving not two but many nations and making mockery of all our efforts after peace. Even the attempt to further peace by reduction of naval armament will look to millions of the world's peoples less like an approach to international co-operation than an agreement among the strong to preserve their power and their loot at a minimum expense if the host to the naval conference take the role of military tyrant in India.

It is no adequate answer to the obstacle in India to the establishment of a successful national government. They will not be overcome by foreign rule resting on bayonets. India has presented her case to the world against foreign government based solely on conquest, a government alien to her spirit and her desires, which despite the individual probity of its officials has exploited the Indian people and profoundly humiliated their spirit. Were the case for independence less strong it would still be true that no believer in democracy, no opponent of imperialism, no advocate of a fellowship of free peoples can accept the right of any British Government to put down by force of arms the revolt of India's millions. That way lies the negation of the hopes of all Socialist Internationalists, all believers in the practicability of peace, all lovers of the brotherhood of nations.

AT THE CROSS ROADSS.

Rarely have peoples stood at the cross-roads with fairer opportunity to decide their direction. The old way of violent revolt or violent repression leads to war, to the perpetuation of hate and the encouragement of despair. Gandhi and the Indians who stand with him offer the world a new revolution not only in the end sought but in the method which in the long run affects the worth of any end. We Americans are without direct power or direct responsibility in the matter. But in our little world we cannot look unmoved upon this crisis. We have not only a right but a duty to put the imponderable power of public opinion behind an urgent plea to the Indian people to persist in the non-violent paths in which they have chosen to lead mankind and to the British Government to justify our confidence in its zeal and capacity as the pioneer of peace by agreement and goodwill.

SIGNED BY:

JOHN DEWEY, Professor, Columbia University, New York;
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Editor, "The Nation," New York;
NORMAN THOMAS, Socialist Candidate for President of the U. S.A.;
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Pastor, Community Church, N. Y. C.
DR. J. T. SUNDERLAND, author of "India In Bondage";
ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, Professor, University of Chicago, Chicago;
WILLIAM FLOYD, Editor, "The Arbitrator," New York;
ROGER BALDWIN, Director, American Civil Liberties Union;
DEVERE ALLEN, Editor, "The World To-morrow," New York;
DR. CHARLES FLEISCHER, former editor, "The N. Y. American;
B. W. HUESCH, The Viking Press, New York;
LOUISE ADAMS FLOYD, Ex-President, The Civic Club, New York.

TO WORKERS OF PAREL.

—:o:—

Join National Struggle For Independence.

The following appeal has been issued over the signatures of the "F" Ward Congress Committee officials:—

The "F" Ward District Congress Committee hailed the declaration of Independence in unmistakable terms and the whole-hearted co-operation it has received from the workers fills us with confidence that this call for action will evoke enthusiastic response from them.

Our Congress Committee has already opened a register of volunteers who are prepared to vindicate the honour of our fettered Motherland by entering the field to win or to die. Already many have enlisted their names and many more are, we know, eager to do the same. Our appeal to the workers is that in the Success or failure of the fight that has already been launched will depend their prosperity and freedom.

Place of Enrolment of Volunteers:—

1. "F" (Parel) Ward District Congress Committee, 62, Kawarana Building, Poibavdi, Parel.
2. Taluka Congress Committee, Nappo Hall Matunga, G I P Rly.

JUTE STRIKE SITUATION.

—:o:—

RUMOUR LEADS TO FRACAS.

Police Disperse Crowd.

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The Jute strike situation remains unchanged and the activities of the men have not extended beyond the area which was affected yesterday. The Kharda Mill was the only one working in Titaghur district to-day.

Late in the day, a rumour was current that a large number of strikers had been taken under arrest. At this, a crowd of about 5,000 persons collected in front of the police station and demanded the release of the men. They made free use of brickbats, causing damage to the Thana building and injuries to several constables. The police, however, succeeded in dispersing the crowd without any incident.—A. P.

Meeting Prohibited.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

Fifty thousand workers in Jute Mills who struck work yesterday are remaining peaceful. This evening Section 144 was promulgated prohibiting meetings in Mill area. The Titagarh office of the Bengal Jute Workers' Union was raided and it is reported papers and some money were seized by the police. Two workers of the Union have been arrested and remanded to custody.—Free Press.

WORKERS' ROLE IN FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE

—:o:—

Huge Red Flag Procession In Bombay.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

The G I P Railwaymen's Union and Girni Kamgar Union workers took out a huge demonstration from Parel to the Esplanade, on Wednesday. The procession was led by a worker carrying a big Red flag in the front, and with working class slogans such as "Forward to General Strike". "Long Live G I P Workers" "The Cure for Unemployment is distruction of Capitalism". The procession was enthusiastically received throughout the march.

BESIEGE AGENT'S OFFICE

When the procession reached Boribunder, where the workers went round the Agent's office with cries of "Long Live G I P Strike" and came out through the main gate to the Maidan where a mass meeting was held.

WORKERS ROLE IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT.

Messrs. Bukharey and Ginwalla made vehement speeches asking the workers to compel the administration to sue for negotiations. Mr. C K Narayanswami also spoke of the leading role of the workers movement in the struggle of Independence.

Mr. S V Deshpande exhorted G I P workers to organise relief Committee, mass picketting to stop strike-breakers and preparation for General Strike.

Messrs. Purandare and Ali Bahadurkhan said success of the G I P strikers meant the success of the working class.

STRENGTHEN THE WORKING CLASS PARTY.

Mr. Bukharey in his concluding remarks said Independence could only be attained under the leadership of the working class.

G. I. P. STRIKERS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

Alleged Assault By Police.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala writes:—

About 15 Satyagrahis of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union who were offering Satyagraha at Dockyard station in a peaceful and disciplined manner were assaulted by the Byculla Police. Complaints were recorded at the Police Station, Byculla.

At Matunga Workshop.

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

At about 4-30 P.M. to-day some 50 volunteers of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union were seen offering Satyagraha in the exit of the Matunga Workshop. When the Office was closed, the officials seeing the Satyagrahis lying prostrate in their path sent for police help. A party of police constables, headed by D. S. P. and Commissioner arrived to help the officials. The scene was witnessed by thousands of public. The result was that all the officials had to leave their cars in the Workshop and they passed over the Satyagrahis. After that the Workshop Manager closed the door with the help of the Police Commissioner, causing slight injury to one of the Satyagrahis. The volunteers, forming a line marched away under the command of their Captain.

Nagpur Men Firm.

NAGPUR, Mar. 12.

There is no resumption of duty by strikers of Nagpur. The strikers are firm. Messrs. Rulker and Dhavle addressed another meeting at Itwari and exhorted the workers to continue the strike and appealed to public for help and sympathy.—Free Press.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

Opposition To Levy On Coal Output.

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Loud Labour cheers greeted rejection, by 272 votes to 242 of the Liberal amendment to the Coal Bill in the Committee stage in the Commons, proposing that export coal be freed of all restrictions on output, in regard to which the possibility of Government defeat had been envisaged. The Conservative amendment dealing with a centarl levy and the amendment backed by the Liberals who abstained from voting last week, opposing the sale of export coal more cheaply than the same coal for bunkering in England is still to be discussed, and another Government defeat is still a possibility.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

In the Commons, Government was defeated by 282 votes to 274 on a Conservative amendment to the Coal Bill opposing a levy on output in order to facilitate the export of coal.

The Government's defeat was greeted with a storm of cheering from the Opposition, the Conservatives frantically waving order papers and shouting "Resign". Replying to Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald said that he did not regard the amendment as an essential change and asked the Committee to proceed with the Bill.—Reuter

THE DIVISION LIST.

—:o:—

Will Defeat Lead To Withdrawal Of Bill

LONDON, March 11.

28 Conservatives, 42 Liberals and two Independents voted against Government, whilst two nationalists supported the Labour minority. Liberal absentees included Mr. Lloyd George, Miss Lloyd George who is ill and Sir John Simon and Sir Donald McLean who were attending an important dinner, allowing for "pairs" and absentees through illness. Only four Conservatives were not accounted for. It is opined in the lobby that the defeat may ultimately result in the withdrawal of the bill and the substitution of a simpler measure.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

The Commons' debate on the Coal Mines Bill was adjourned until to-morrow after divisions in which the Government majority varied between 40 and 50.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN TO MOVE VOTE OF CENSURE.

—:o:—

Premier's Suggestion To Make The Vote General.

LONDON, March, 11.

Mr. MacDonald added that Mr. Baldwin would have an opportunity, two days hence to move a vote of censure. He would be very glad to accommodate Mr. Baldwin should he make his vote of censure general. Then Government would accept the decision.—Reuter.

"WORLD IS WATCHING NON-VIOLENT STRUGGLE IN INDIA."

—:o:—

An American Professor On Mahatma's Campaign.

MAMMOTH MEETING ON THE ESPLANADE IN THE EVENING

"Muslims Shall Fight Side By Side With Hindus In The Struggle."

"The whole world is keenly watching Mahatmaji's noble experiment. This movement is very characteristic of the history of India. For the last 5,000 years the great contribution of India had been religion and this movement is intended to bring religion to the solution of the two great problems of India. The success of this movement will be the greatest contribution that India would ever make to human affairs", declared, amidst cheers, Prof. Herbert A. Miller of the Ohio University, America, addressing a mammoth meeting held at the Esplanade Maidan on Wednesday evening. The meeting brought to a successful termination the scheme of the B. P. C. C. to celebrate the historic march of Mahatma Gandhi. There were over 5,000 people including a large number of ladies present at the meeting.

The proceedings commenced with the unveiling of the photos of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai amidst thundering cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai".

A MIGHTY STRUGGLE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided at the meeting, said that they had gathered there to accord their support to the campaign which Mahatma Gandhi had on that day launched. The whole world was watching the trial of strength between a mighty Government armed with machine-guns and the latest destructive weapons on the one side, and Mahatma Gandhi, a weak and slim man, with his unarmed and non-violent followers on the other. Was it any wonder that the West looked to this struggle with undisguised amazement? he asked. What was Mahatma Gandhi who had never yet lifted his finger to hurt any one, before the resourceful British army, was what a European would ask. Yet Mahatma Gandhi was certain of the ultimate success of non-violence and thousands of people were ready to follow his footsteps. (Cries of Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai.) He had proved the efficacy of the weapon of non-violence in South Africa and he was out to win his battle of independence by non-violence. (Hear, hear.) His creed had found admirers not only in India but in America and even England as evidenced by the fact that Miss Slade and Mr. Reynolds were his latest disciples.

THE "JATRA" HAS COMMENCED.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman declared that it was time for everyone to prepare to join this non-violent struggle. The "Jatra" had commenced and the country would require thousands and thousands of pilgrims to march along. He repudiated the suggestion that the Mahatma's campaign will benefit the Hindus alone. That mischievous canard was started by communalists and it did not require a patriot to say that Mahatma's struggle was national and non-communal. Mahatma had as his trusted lieutenants, Muslims like Mr. Abbas Tyabji, an ex-Judge of the Baroda High Court, which was a proof that he (Mahatma) was fighting not only for Hindus but for all Indians.

Mr. Nariman emphasised that the success of the movement depended on their maintenance of the non-violent character of the battle. He recalled Mahatma's message in which he pointed out that temptation to resort to violence would spoil the chances of success.

Mr. Nariman then referred to the police attack on volunteers that morning and warned the volunteers that their enemies would endeavour their utmost to break their pledge of non-violence by provocation, but they should for the sake of the success of the movement stay their hands and remain non-violent.

NON-VIOLENT REVOLT.

Dr. Hardikar next addressing the meeting said that the banner of non-violent revolt had been unfurled and every patriot ought to come under that banner. Regarding Mr. Shaukat Ali's utterance the speaker recalled that at the Belgaum Congress the Maulana was good enough to advise him (the speaker) to cease to be a communalist. He would offer the same advice to the Maulana at this juncture. No patriot could remain aloof much less condemn Mahatma Gandhi's campaign today. (Cries of Down with Maulana.)

WORLD'S EYES ARE ON INDIA.

Prof. Herbert Miller who was next called upon to speak said:—"I feel that it is not right that an American should be asked to speak at this meeting. But I am a professor who is interested in the way human beings are trying to solve their problems. I have spent five years in India and have seen many of the great men of India. I know that the whole world is looking towards the noble experiment which Mahatma Gandhi has started, and they are trying to discover two things. The first is, how much are you interested in the movement and second how will you settle the differences between you."

RELIGION TO THE RESCUE.

"I feel that this movement is very characteristic of the history of India. For the last 5,000 years the great contribution of India had been religion. The thing you are trying to do now is to bring religion to the solution of the two great problems that I have mentioned, namely, the problem of settling your differences in a genuine religious spirit and the problem of applying religion to the solution of practical political problems. The success of this movement will be the greatest contribution that India would ever make to human affairs", he concluded.

RED LETTER DAY.

Maulvi Mahomed Ali said that it was a red letter day in the history of India. He repudiated that the Muslims were against the movement of independence. That was a false accusation made against them by interested parties and rank communalists. He wanted to declare from that platform that Muslims were no cowards and would fight side by side with Hindus for winning independence.

WOMEN WON'T LAG BEHIND.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta asked women to consider that from that day onwards they had no more peace till independence was won. She recalled the prominent part taken by women in the Bardoli struggle and exhorted women to take their proper share in the struggle just launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Shankarrao Dev also addressed the meeting.

The meeting dispersed after the singing of "Vande Mataram" by girls amidst loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai!".

A. I. C. C. MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

ALLAHABAD, March 12.

The Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee sends the following for publication: "Members of the All-India Congress Committee desiring arrangements to be made for their stay at Ahmedabad in connection with the A.I.C.C. Meeting on the 21st instant, are requested to intimate the date and time of their arrival to the Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, at least two days before the meeting. The telegraphic address of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee is "Congress, Ahmedabad."—A.P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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